FLY to Elath ARKIA
BOOKING OFFICES: [illegible] AND AT ALL TRAVEL OFFICES IN ISRAEL

THE JERUSALEM POST

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SCHARF Leading in FURS
IMPORT EXPORT
OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN JERUSALEM
THE PALACE, JAFFA RD. TEL. [illegible]
See our show-window at the [illegible] Hotel, Haifa

Column One
BY David Courtney

KOREA is again in scowling mood: the scowls are in its own right, so to speak, not proxy, this time, for one or other of the Powers; except in the sense of India's arbitration, with which the U.N. Command is in disagreement. At any rate, the 22,000 prisoner-of-war recusants seem ready to demonstrate dangerously; and so does President Syngman Rhee. The prisoners are due to be handed back, most of them to the U.N. Command and a handful to the Communist Command, tomorrow; and the U.N. Command, against the ruling of General Thimayya, Indian Chairman of the Neutral Nations Commission, has threatened to release the prisoners to civilian life in South Korea — that is, to Dr. Rhee and presumably to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

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IT is, of course, a grotesque situation. If the Communists try by violent action to prevent the release of the prisoners that, said General Taylor, "might start the whole shooting war over again." If Dr. Rhee tries to speed their release by the methods he usually prefers, that too, will cause trouble: General Taylor will put a stop to it by force. All U.N. troops, he said, will be ready for "any contingency tomorrow." The U.S. attitude, like that of the U.N. Command, is that prisoners should all be restored to their civilian status by January 23; but General Thimayya, in his capacity as Chairman of the Neutral Nations Commission, has said no; not until both sides agree upon it either now or at the Korean political conference. That is the General's reading of the Armistice Agreement, which evidently is a trifle ambiguous on this point.

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IN effect, the Communists have lost the "explanatory" game; and had better make the best of it. It is perfectly true that for one reason or another they were only able to get at about 12 per cent of the prisoners. The remaining 88 per cent either refused to appear before their Communist compatriots or were prevented from appearing by their fellow-prisoners. There can be no doubt that, through no fault of the Neutral Nations Commission, which had a thankless and indeed dangerous job, the whole business of submitting to "explanation" those prisoners-of-war who had refused repatriation, was a sorry farce. It is difficult to see what the Chinese and North Koreans can hope to gain by keeping it up. It is not difficult to see what Korea stands to lose if the temperature generated by this maddening issue is allowed to rise.

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FOR that matter we all stand to lose, including the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers, which should open next Monday. There are irritants enough to keep the four Foreign Ministers on edge without their being pestered by Korea, which, with its two halves glaring at each other across no-man's-land is by way of being itself a Far Eastern Germany. What, then, is to be done? The Government of India has urged the U.N. General Assembly to reconvene to debate the Korean situation some time before January 22, when the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission is due to be dissolved. Clearly, that is not to be. The 22nd is the day after tomorrow. Unless there is a last-minute delay in the handing over of the prisoners to their Commands, and their subsequent release into civilian life, the damage will have been done by the time the Assembly can meet — unless, of course, sweet reasonableness should make its shy appearance at Panmunjom tomorrow and both sides work out a compromise satisfactory to themselves and comforting to Korea, Berlin and Manhattan.

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UNFORTUNATELY, there would appear to be no earthly chance of reasonableness, sweet or bitter. The alternative need not be General Taylor's "shooting war over again," and is unlikely to be. But it cannot be less than a new bedevilment of peace efforts. It is even possible that the Chinese, supported by their friends of North Korea, would prefer to have the Peninsula in a state of smouldering armistice until such time as the Western Powers can be induced to agree to a general Far Eastern conference. For different reasons, Dr. Rhee has shown no strong desire for a Korean political conference or for any negotiated settlement with the North. The United States, as the Western Power most directly concerned, seems unwilling to agree to a general Far Eastern conference that would raise acutely the question of Communist China's recognition; and is, luckily, just as unwilling to give Dr. Rhee his head. The fact remains that it must continue to be difficult to bring about a Korean settlement as long as one of the negotiating sides refuses to recognise the political status of the other, or to consider it in conference along with other questions all of which, from Korea to Indo-China, are closely connected with that one issue of recognition.

Jerusalem, January 20.

Saphir, Bus Co-ops Agree on Fare Rise

The Minister of Communications, Mr. Joseph Saphir and representatives of the bus co-operatives reached an agreement concerning a rise in bus fares and matters connected with administration of the co-operatives, Ministry sources stated in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Saphir would not divulge details, pointing out that the agreement must first be approved by the Economic Ministers' Committee on Sunday.

4 Frontier Police Kidnapped By Jordan Unit

A group of four Frontier Policemen was captured by an armed Jordan unit, superior in numbers, in the vicinity of Irgun Simha, south of Kalkilya, yesterday morning, the Army spokesman has announced.

The Israel police were patrolling the Armistice lines when, at 10.30 a.m. they encountered the Jordanians, including a Legionnaire and horsemen. The Jordanians surrounded the policemen and forced them to cross into Jordan territory.

Two shepherds of Irgun Simha witnessed the incident.

The Mixed Armistice Commission has been requested to secure the immediate return of the men and their weapons, to arrange an investigation by U.N. observers and to call an emergency MAC meeting to deal with the aggression.

Coalition Talks Grind On

Jerusalem Post Reporter

It was a busy day for the coalition talks teams yesterday, although they did not come noticeably nearer the end of the contest.

The Political Committees of Mapai, the Progressives and Mizrahi met in Jerusalem during the day, and the Hapoel Hamizrahi Executive Committee held a long session which will continue today. Mr. Sharett, the Prime Minister-Designate, had an hour-long interview with Mr. M. Shapiro, Hapoel Hamizrahi leader. The General Zionist "coalition committee" convened in the evening.

According to Hapoel Hamizrahi sources, Mr. Sharett proposed to refer to the future Cabinet the question of Deputies to the Minister of Education. It is believed that Hapoel Hamizrahi are inclined to accept the proposal, as a majority is assured within the Cabinet for their demand that there be two Deputies, one of them of their party. The thorniest problem, however, is the Religious parties' insistence on the prohibition of pig-raising. It is understood that opposition to this demand has been shown by many members of Mapai. The Progressive Party Political Committee has taken no official stand, but its members have spoken against "pressure upon conscience." Leaders of Mizrahi are determined not to join a government which would not undertake to ban pig-farming.

Mr. Sharett said, after a meeting of the Mapai Political Committee, that he had waited all evening fruitlessly for the General Zionists' reply "to certain suggestions" he made to them. If that party's reaction will be negative today, "I will have to form the Government of a different combination," he said.

Asked whether he would approach Mapam again, Mr. Sharett answered emphatically, "No." Mapam, he explained, had shown that it was not prepared to share the responsibility of governing this country. "Some of them did so wish, but they were the minority; and they had no desire to leave the party on that issue."

The Mapai Political Committee, which met until after midnight, decided meanwhile to postpone until later this week the meeting of the Party's Central Committee, which had been scheduled for today.

The Progressives have made it clear by now that they will keep out of any Cabinet not promising to allow Knesset representation to all parties according to their popular vote.

Spokesmen of all parties have reiterated that a broad coalition is the country's present need but, "a small coalition is inevitable if," and that it could be avoided "if reason prevails..."

Jordan Can't Remain Independent—Jamali

Jordan cannot remain independent much longer, for if she does not unite with Iraq of her own free will, she will be attacked by Israel, Iraqi Premier Fadil Jamali said yesterday, ANA reports.

Addressing the Parliamentary Financial Committee, he said that he had reached this conclusion as a result of his various experiences during the past few months and during the recent Arab League discussions on Jordan.

The Committee was discussing Iraq's share in the Arab League's allocation for the maintenance of Holy Places in Palestine and the strengthening of Armistice Line villages in Jordan.

Dr. Jamali added that although he is fully in favour of Iraq contributing her full share towards these objectives, it should be clear that they are only stopgap measures and that a final solution can only be found along the lines he had mentioned.

FIRM ON GIBRALTAR

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).— Britain will not agree to any change in the status of the British colony of Gibraltar, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

22,000 PoW's Return To UN Command Today

PANMUNJOM, Tuesday. — Indian troops planned to return to the Allied Command today 22,000 unrepatriated prisoners of the Korean war, despite an 11th-hour Communist warning that the transfer would be a "violation of the Armistice Agreement."

An Indian spokesman reiterated this decision today, but said that his side would not now return the 347 unrepatriated U.N. prisoners to the Communist Command because the latter had demanded that the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission reconsider the plan for returning the prisoners.

The Communists demanded a resumption of the "explanations" programme. In a letter to the commission they expressed agreement with the view that the U.N. plan to release unrepatriated North Korean and Chinese prisoners as civilians on January 23 is a violation of the Armistice Agreement. (Gen. Thimayya, Indian chairman of the commission, reiterated this contention in a letter yesterday to U.N. Commander Gen. John Hull).

'Armed Abduction'

The plan to relocate the prisoners in South Korea and Formosa constitutes "armed abducation," the letter charged.

It added that the prisoners must be held fully 90 days for explanations and 30 days for a political conference, and requested the Indians to "give careful consideration" to their views.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles said that the U.S. still insists that the unrepatriated prisoners of war are entitled to be released to civilian status at midnight, January 22. That is the last moment, he stated, when they can properly be held.

Mr. Dulles added that the U.S. is still not ready to agree to the request of the President of the U.N. General Assembly, Mrs. Pandit, for a special session on February 9 to consider the question of Korea.

(Reuter, UP)

Senate Body Approves Pact with S. Korea

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today recommended ratification of the Mutual Defence Assistance Treaty with South Korea.

However, it adopted a clause to be included in the resolution of ratification, which makes it clear that the Treaty does not commit the U.S. to come to Korea's assistance if the South Korean Government initiates aggression.

Cabinet Crisis Slows Knesset Activity

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Cabinet crisis made a noticeable imprint on the Knesset yesterday, when no evening sitting was held because of the lack of bills for debate. On Monday there was no evening sitting because of the Knesset Birthday Party, and today's meeting will only have motions for the agenda.

If no Cabinet is presented next week, the Knesset will probably hold its debate on the "Position of Hebrew Publishing," which had been planned for April.

Yesterday's session was interrupted through lack of members wishing to speak. The Knesset unanimously sent to the Legal Committee a Bill, introduced by Minister of Justice P. Rosen, providing for higher compensation to be paid by the courts to witnesses suffering a loss in pay when summoned to testify.

The present fees, unchanged since 1927, are from 100 pruta to 500 pruta per day, the highest sum given only to "important persons." The Bill entitles the Minister of Justice to adjust the fees from time to time. It is proposed to establish a standard fee not exceeding IL.5, Mr. Rosen said.

Bonds Bill Passed

The State of Israel Bonds (Development Issue) Bill, permitting the Ministry of Finance to issue Bonds to the extent of $300m. was passed by a majority. The Government request for a $350m. issue was cut by the Finance Committee.

The Committee had also decided, against the votes of Mapai members, that the Minister of Finance be required to obtain the consent of the Finance Committee before introducing changes in regulations covering the Bonds. The House, however, approved, by 35 votes to 32, the amendment of Mr. Kadish Luz (Mapai), waiving this restriction. Mr. Luz pointed out that Mr. Eshkol had promised that he would seek the sanction of the Finance Committee prior to making any changes.

It was noted that Poalei Agudat Yisrael, led by Rabbi R. Mintz, voted with Mapai, while the General Zionists voted against.

The House yesterday also approved an amendment to the Defence Ordinance (Finance) empowering the Minister of Finance to prohibit the sale of Independence Bonds within the territory of the State of Israel. Also approved was an amendment to the Municipal Property Tax (Various Provisions) Law which lays down the procedure by which local authorities are to collect the tax for the fiscal years 1953/55.

New Member

Mr. Baruch Kamin (Mapai) was sworn in yesterday as Member in the place of Mr. David Hacohen, now Minister to Burma.

Mr. Kamin, born in Rumania in 1914, arrived in this country on the eve of the Second World War, and joined the Palestine Buffs regiment of the British Army. He was parachuted into Rumania later in the war and helped organize the clandestine immigration of Jews in the Balkans to Palestine.

Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Mr. Y. Cidor, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, reported to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on the position of the International Tracing Service in Arolsen, Germany, which Members had feared was going to be transferred to the German authorities.

Mr. Sharett said that Israel asked for representation on the international committee which is to supervise the work of the Institute in which many documents relating to Nazi atrocities are deposited.

The Diskin Orphanage, Jerusalem, was discussed by the Education Committee and the Finance Committee heard, among other business, a report from Mr. Hillel Dan on German Reparations.

ACTOR GREENSTREET DEAD IN HOLLYWOOD

HOLLYWOOD, Tuesday (Reuter). — English-born character actor Sydney Greenstreet died today. He was 74.

Greenstreet appeared in films for the first time at 62, after 41 years of stage experience. He became noted for sinister portrayals in "The Maltese Falcon," "The Mask of Demetrios," "The Conspirators" and other films.

Peace in Korea Up to US—Menon

LONDON, Tuesday (UP).— Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian's delegate, who presented the United Nations with the formula that stopped the shooting in Korea, said today that decision on whether further violence is to be avoided in Korea is up to the U.S.

In an interview, he stated that India as the "middle party" had fulfilled her obligations under the armistice agreement as custodian force of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. India could do no more, he added, than to start handing back unrepatriated prisoners to the two sides tomorrow, as she has announced that she will.

"If we retain the prisoners there will be violence. If we release them there will be violence. We can do no more than hand them back. If the U.N. Command releases them it will not be in accordance with the armistice agreement," Mr. Menon continued.

Asked whether India hopes to bring to the U.N. General Assembly a resolution to prevent the U.N. Command from releasing the prisoners, Menon replied, "It is hard for the U.N. to prevent something the U.S. wants to do."

He was convinced that the Chinese genuinely want a political conference on Korea.

US Public Not Being Mobilized Against Arming Iraq, Saudia

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Tuesday. — Little will be done towards mobilizing American public opinion against arming Iraq and Saudi Arabia, although the field is fruitful, as evidenced by recent editorials in influential liberal Republican papers like the "New York Herald Tribune" and the "Washington Post."

American Zionists, acting as public-spirited citizens for the best interests of their country, do not oppose an anti-Soviet Middle East defence system, but they feel that adding Iraq and Saudi Arabia at this time will not help Middle East stability.

There is no sense of urgency or emergency, however, in the actions of the American Zionist Council on this subject, just as there is no feeling of a change in Israel-American relations in Israel Embassy circles.

Ambassador Abba Eban apparently feels that the Pentagon will go ahead in setting up a Middle East defence line and he has accepted Secretary of State Dulles' assurances of American friendship with Israel knowing that Israel can be counted on America's side.

Those who have seen Mr. Eban recently describe his attitude as "nervous complacency."

He was in New York yesterday after seeing representatives of the three Western powers on the re-wording of Article 11 to eliminate Soviet objections to "general welfare" and other phrasing, which made Soviet U.N. delegate Andrei Vyshinsky suspect that the purpose of the resolution was to give America hegemony in Middle East economy.

With the new draft, Mr. Vyshinsky will probably abstain and the resolution will pass on Thursday.

ARABS PLAN WIDER REPRESENTATION

The Arab states are to take immediate steps to strengthen their diplomatic representations in South and Central America and in the Far East, ANA reports from Damascus.

British Soldeir Dies Of Wounds in Egypt

PORT SAID, Tuesday (Reuter). — A British soldier died of wounds following an attack by Egyptians who were trying to steal a British military vehicle about eight kms. south of Port Said yesterday, British military authorities announced tonight.

They added that the number of incidents in the zone had increased during the past week.

Three Egyptians attacked a British soldier and robbed him of his watch, his wallet and personal papers.

Two Egyptians armed with knives later attacked a Royal Artillery major. The officer, who received minor cuts, shot and wounded one of the assailants with his pistol, but both escaped.

Anti-Sultan 'Plot' In Spanish Morocco

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — News that Moulay Hassan, Khalif of Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, is preparing to rebel against the authority of the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Moulay Arafa, today prompted Foreign Minister Georges Bidault to tell Spain that such a move would constitute a violation of existing Franco-Spanish treaties.

In Madrid, the Falange newspaper, "Arriba," said that Spain "had formally rejected" the French suggestion that the Spanish zone of Morocco is a base for unrest in the French Moroccan protectorate.

French diplomatic quarters also claimed that the rebellion is being prepared with the encouragement of the Arab League to give a boost to nationalist activity in French Morocco.

The Khalif will either proclaim himself Sultan or claim that he is the only legal representative of deposed Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, according to reports from Spanish Morocco. (Moulay Arafa succeeded Ben Youssef, who was deposed last August allegedly for supporting anti-French Moroccan Nationalists.)

Moulay Hassan has not sworn allegiance to the new Sultan, and prayers in mosques in Spanish Morocco continue to be said in the name of the ex-Sultan.

Churchill Rejects Secret Ballot to Precede Strikes

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill firmly rejected today a proposal to make strikes illegal until after union members had taken a secret ballot under government auspices.

When the Commons met after its long Christmas recess, right-wing Conservative Sir Waldron Smithers asked the Premier to make strikes illegal until after the secret vote. (Smithers' idea apparently was similar to one proposed recently by President Eisenhower for amending the Taft-Hartley labour law.)

"I am informed the disadvantages of the (secret vote) proposal would greatly outweigh any advantages," Sir Winston replied. "Her Majesty's Government have no intention of departing from the established tradition in this country under which the trade union movement is left to manage its own affairs without Government interference."

Syrian Envoy Sees No Compromise

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP).— Syrian delegate Zein e-Din told reporters here today that he does not expect a compromise to be reached. Syria, he said, will not be satisfied with anything less than a resolution worded so as to forbid Israel resuming the project unless Syria gives her consent.

The Syrian envoy called on Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byroade for a one-hour talk on "American-Arab relations generally and American-Syrian relations in particular."

The Western resolution on the Israel canal project was one of the matters discussed, Zein e-Din said, but he was unwilling to say whether there was an effort at a compromise or what he thinks will come of the Security Council's next attempt to settle the dispute.

Arab League Discusses Jordan River Scheme

The Arab League's Political Committee met in Cairo yesterday to discuss the recommendations of a Subcommittee of Experts which had studied the Jordan River Scheme proposed by Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy, ANA reports. The Subcommittee last week recommended that the League reject the scheme.

The Lebanon is the only country still represented by its premier in Cairo, following the departure yesterday for Amman of Dr. Fawzi Mulki. Dr. Fadhil Jamali returned to Baghdad last week.

Dulles: Berlin Talks May Be 'Historic' if Soviets Sincere

Hopes Parley to End in 3 Weeks

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The forthcoming Berlin Foreign Ministers' conference could have "great historical significance" if the Soviet Union enters it in a constructive mood, Secretary of State Dulles stated at his press conference today.

On the other hand, he said, the parley would be a "futility" should the Soviet leaders pursue their non-constructive and divisive tactics of the past.

Mr. Dulles opened his press conference with a prepared statement in which he announced his intention to fly to Berlin on Thursday in the President's plane. He expressed the hope that the conference would be wound up in three weeks.

After listing his principal assistants at the conference, he recalled that this will be the first time the four Foreign Ministers have met since 1949. "It will be interesting to see whether Soviet policies and tactics have changed," he added.

"In the past," Mr. Dulles continued, "Soviet leadership has not sought any constructive results but rather has sought to divide and weaken the Western nations. They have tried to stir up French fear of Germany and German resentment against France. They have sought to frighten the West European nations by picturing the U.S. as a militaristic imperialist."

If the same tactics are followed in Berlin, "we will all have wasted our time, and that applies to the Soviet leaders as well, for the Western nations are sufficiently mature not to be fooled by tactics of division employed by those who themselves have consolidated 800 million people into a single massive military bloc," the Secretary stated.

Mr. Dulles expressed regret that he would not be here during the visit of President Bayer of Turkey, who is at present in London en route to the U.S.

Mr. Dulles is due to fly to Berlin on Thursday. He told reporters that Americans are eager to show their respect for Turkey, as the two countries had grown to be such fine allies.

Resuming Atom Negotiations

Mr. Dulles told reporters that he will be resuming atomic talks with Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin later today. He expects to continue these Soviet-American talks during the Berlin conference with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov.

The Secretary emphasized that the present talks deal only with procedural matters arising out of the Soviet response to President Eisenhower's proposal for an international atomic bank of nuclear materials.

He added that he is not prepared to talk about substantive matters in this field at Berlin. That would require a staff specially technically qualified to assist him, and he is not transporting such a staff to Berlin.

Asked if he is prepared to discuss with Mr. Molotov the Soviet proposal for a ban on atomic weapons, Mr. Dulles replied that Russia's response to Mr. Eisenhower's proposal had said that Russia wants an opportunity to discuss her own proposals. He did not conceive that it is outside the scope of discussion of Eisenhower's proposal to listen to any proposals which the Soviet Union might wish to present. *(UP, Reuter)*

Figl Will Present Case for Austria

VIENNA, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Austrian Cabinet decided today to send Foreign Minister Leopold Figl and his State Secretary Bruno Kreisky to Berlin to discuss the Austrian state treaty problem with the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four. The Austrian leaders will leave for Berlin as soon as it is known when the Foreign Ministers will discuss the Austrian question.

Leopold Figl

It was announced that Figl plans to address the four Foreign Ministers and demand a speedy conclusion of an Austrian State treaty.

The Austrian liaison mission to the conference headed by Minister Josef Schoener will leave for Berlin tomorrow.

Bonn Paper Hits France For Arrest of Nazi

BONN, Tuesday (Reuter). — The pro-Government newspaper, "General Anzeiger," of Bonn, said today that the re-arrest in France of Dr. Robert Ernst, the former Nazi Mayor of Strasbourg, would cause a wave of demonstrations in Germany.

Reports from Paris stated that he was released on Saturday after a French appeal Court had acquitted him of collaboration. Dr. Ernst was re-arrested on the same day for trial on war crime charges.

The paper added that the fact that France was not prepared to release him on the eve of the Four-Power Conference had given Germans food for thought.

Employers in Britain Stage Counter-Strike

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).— Thousands of electrical workers were locked out by their employers today when they reported back for work after a 24-hour strike staged yesterday.

They were told that there would be no work for them until tomorrow.

The Communist-led Electrical Trades Union, in turn, declared a "fight to the finish" for more pay and said that it planned to call a one-week strike of 8,000 men in the London area from Monday.

More Oil to Be Bought in Moscow

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITIM). — Israel will buy more crude oil from the Soviet Union in addition to the fuel oil already purchased and that held under an option expiring in March, Mr. I.R. Kosloff, fuel adviser to the Government, said here today. Mr. Kosloff left by Air France for London on his way to Moscow, where he will remain for two weeks for negotiations on oil matters.

During his three-day stay in London Mr. Kosloff will probably discuss the chartering of tankers for the transport of the oil. He said he knew nothing of reports that since the signing of oil agreements with Russia, Western firms had offered to reduce their prices.

It may not be necessary for the Soviet authorities to send samples of the crude oil here for testing, according to Mr. Z. Argaman, adviser to the recent trade mission in Moscow, Russia is prepared to supply oil suitable for refining here.

US Senate Body Approves Hawaii, Alaska Statehood

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP) —The Senate Interior Committee gave qualified approval today to a bill to grant statehood to Hawaii and Alaska.

In a surprise, Democrat-sponsored move, the Committee added Alaska to the Hawaii statehood measure.

The Alaska section of the bill requires "perfecting," Committee Chairman Hugh Butler told reporters. He said that the measure will not be reported to the Senate until a subcommittee has worked on it.

New Italian Cabinet Takes Oath of Office

ROME, Tuesday (Reuter). — The new Christian Democrat Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani took the oath of office today before President Luigi Einaudi.

Sig. Fanfani will outline his government programme in Parliament and ask for its vote of confidence next Tuesday.

EDEN SEES IRAN ENVOY

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today received Mr. Afshar Oasimlu, the new Iranian Charge d'Affaires.

This was the first time that Mr. Eden has received the Persian diplomat since his arrival in Britain last Thursday.

France to Seek Fair Agreement

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — President Rene Coty said today that it was the unanimous will of France not to miss any opportunity for sincere agreement between the nations.

"It is the unanimous will of a country which has suffered so much and is still suffering from the war, not to miss any opportunity of sincere and fair agreement between the nations which know the same anxieties and are weighed down by the same burden of armaments," the new President said in a message to the National Assembly.

M. Andre le Trocquer, the newly elected President of the Assembly, read the Presidential message to parliamentarians, since the President of the Republic cannot address Parliament himself.

After hearing the President's message, the Assembly recessed until February 9.

PAPAGOS IN PARIS

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Greek Premier Marshal Papagos today went briskly through a full round of official engagements with French Government and political leaders on the first day of a five-day state visit.

The Marshal, accompanied by Mme. Papagos and his Foreign Minister Stephan Stephanopoulos arrived in Paris by train this morning. They were met by Premier Joseph Laniel and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

Later, at the Council of the Republic — the French Upper House of Parliament — he was received by M. Gaston Monnerville, President of the Council. They were believed to have touched on questions of common interest, including NATO and Balkan problems. The strengthening of economic ties between the two countries is expected to come up during later conversations.

French Counter-Drive Said Nearing Thakhek

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Advancing French troops in Indo-China today were about five miles from Thakhek, near the Siam border, according to reports reaching here from Saigon.

Vietminh forces occupied Thakhek last month, cutting Indo-China in half.

A French Army spokesman in Saigon said today that he believed a heavy Vietminh attack into Northern Laos, planned for January 15, had been delayed by the bombing of their main supply line by French planes.

An attack in force on the French mountain fortress of Dien Bien Phu is expected any day, he added.

U.S. Army Cancels $500m. in Contracts

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — The U.S. Army is to cancel contracts worth $500m. by June as an economy measure, it was stated here.

Mr. Harold Pearson, Deputy Under-Secretary for the Army, announcing this move also revealed that as long as buyers could be found, the Army would continue to dispose of $150m. worth of surplus stocks a month, including fighting equipment.

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Social & Personal

The President received on Monday Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. M. V. Beckelman, Director-General of the Joint's Overseas Operations and Mr. C. Passman, Director of Malben.

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The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, visited the Aeronautical Institution on the site of the new Technion City, on Mount Carmel yesterday. He was accompanied by the Technion President, Rav-Aluf Y. Dori, and members of the Board of Governors.

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The Minister of Health, Mr. J. Serlin, received the President of Hadassah in the U.S., Mrs. R. Shulman, in Jerusalem yesterday. Mrs. Shulman was accompanied by Mrs. A. Granott and Dr. K. Mann, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization.

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Mrs. David Ben Gurion is expected to leave the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, today for her home in Sde Boker. She was visited yesterday by Mrs. Vera Weizmann.

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The Italian Consul General, Dr. Giovanni Stefano Rocchi, visited the Hebrew University on Monday morning.

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Mr. Kenneth Younger, M.P., returned to London yesterday by El Al after a one-week visit as guest of the Government. Dr. M. Simon, Chief of Protocol, left by the same plane for the U.S. on behalf of the Independence Bond Drive, and will remain there for six weeks. Mr. R. Pinson, local Air France manager, left by Air France for Paris yesterday for consultations with his Head Office.

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Mr. L. Gelman, Chairman of the American Mizrahi Organization, left for New York yesterday by KLM. Also aboard the plane were Mr. E. Bergstrom, British electrical expert, returning to London after a short visit as guest of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, and Sir Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, of the Unilever Corporation, going back to London after a business visit.

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Dr. Y. Dagon, Custodian of German Property, has left for Rome as a member of the Israel delegation to discuss German property in Israel.

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Mr. Bernard van Leer, the Dutch-Jewish industrialist and director of the Van Leer steel drum factory in Haifa, has been made a member of the Order of Netherlands Lion on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

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Mr. E. Margalit, Director of the Jerusalem District in the Ministry of Development, has gone to Europe on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal. Mr. E. Yisraeli, Head of the Housing Section in the District, will replace him while he is away.

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Mrs. Norman Bentwich will speak on "The Revolution in British Education since the Second World War" at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow, under the auspices of the Cultural Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality.

•

Mr. E. Berachiyahu, of the Jewish National Fund, is to address the Haifa Rotary Club on "The Huleh Drainage Multiple Purpose Scheme" at 1 p.m. today in the Zion Hotel.

•

Mr. Cyril Cross and Mr. Arthur Collins, of Great Universal Stores, England, returned to England on Monday after a visit as guests of the Committee for the Erection of a Supreme Religious Centre in Israel. They were representing Mr. Isaac Wolfson who is chiefly responsible for financing the project.

BIRTH

EVEN (Milstein) — To Yetta (née Moss), wife of Aubrey Even, on January 19, 1954, at the Imahut Hospital, Mt. Carmel — a son.

Israel Leads Asia in Adapting Law to Needs of Statehood

By The Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

Most of the countries of Asia were faced with the same kind of legal and juridical problems as Israel on achieving their independence, Mr. Shabtai Rosenne, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Ministry, said on his return from the International Law Association Conference at New Delhi, India, where he represented this country together with Mr. Daniel Levin, of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The crux of the problem was that of adaptation to independence, Mr. Rosenne said, and observed that Israel had made the greatest progress in this direction. He ascribed this to the fact that there had been a change to the Hebrew language throughout the judiciary. This had influenced Israel judges to seek every means of exploring and exploiting traditional Jewish sources and fundamental principles of law so that the legal system in operation when independence was proclaimed might be interpreted in the light of new conditions.

This was amply shown, for example, in the reports of legal proceeding published in Israel, and in the formulation of judgments. In other lands, such as Burma, Pakistan and India, English was too deeply rooted to be ousted as the language of the judiciary, while English Law in force before independence was still practised fully. In one state, Nepal, some attempt was made to reorganize the system of traditional village courts in the light of new conditions, but this had not gone very far. The use of Hebrew had effected a revolution in Israel jurisprudence and had thus marked far-reaching progress towards real independence.

Indian lawyers and judges attending the conference had been asked if any attempt had been made to use ancient Hindu law and basic concepts in the new India. The answer was "very little" and that mainly in the sphere of family law. There was none of the intellectual ferment found in publications of Israel law.

Not Efficient

The conference itself, Mr. Rosenne reported, was not very efficiently organized. Working papers reached delegates only a day before session whereas, to be of any real value, they should have been in their hands at least a month before.

There had been difficulties, too, about participation by the Israel delegates. The Arab and Moslem countries had threatened a boycott if he, Mr. Rosenne, spoke, and, in spite of protests, he was excluded from the platform by means of a trick, the chairman of the session making the pretence that he had a long list of further speakers and none of them could take the floor. Thus, the Arab speakers were also subsequently prevented from taking the platform.

The attitude of the Arab delegates was carried over even into the social life of the conference, and, in the end, was the subject of some ridicule. For example, they tried to have invitations to the New Year's party withheld from the Israel delegates. When this demand was rejected by the organizers of the conference, they refused their own invitation. But when they observed the Israel delegates attending the party, they came without an invitation.

The Press was excluded from the conference, but nevertheless echoes were heard. The "Times of India" remarked: "At the outset, there were rumours of possible scenes by reason of the presence of both Arab and Jewish lawyers. But notable restraint and magnanimity, especially on the part of Mr. S. Rosenne from Israel, avoided any childish, though fully understandable, temper."

Asked why he and Mr. Levin had not walked out of the conference, Mr. Rosenne said that they had discussed it, but had reached the conclusion that they would have been playing into the Arab hands had they done so.

Participation Worthwhile

Asked if, in view of the fact that all the sessions were plenary and that there were no committee sittings, attendance at the conference was worthwhile, and whether Israel's contribution, which might have been considerable, was not entirely lost, Mr. Rosenne said that a great deal had penetrated through a large number of private and group conversations he had had, and a way might yet be found to bring Israel's contribution to the various problems before the participating nations. The delegates to whom he had spoken were particularly impressed with the new method of appointing judges in Israel under the Judges Act of 1953.

The main themes of the conference were human rights, the revision of the U.N. Charter and the organization of the judiciary and the legal profession.

New Swedish Method Of Pulp Production

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday (SIP).— According to reports in the Swedish Press, the experts of the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslag Company, one of Sweden's most important exporters of pulp and newsprint, have succeeded in evolving a revolutionary method of using Swedish northern pine instead of the conventional spruce for the manufacture of sulphite cellulose. The method has been developed at the Company's Skutskar mill.

Dr. Ragnar Soderquist, General Manager of Skutskar, states that the experiments have been going on ever since 1925. The solution of the problem, which is one that has occupied the attention of forest industry people all over the world for decades, is expected to become of signal importance to Sweden's pulp and paper industries. It will bring about a considerable saving, insofar that spruce, which is getting more scarce, is also more expensive than pine. The new product is stated to be of very good quality, white and strong, and to have good printing properties.

Starting out from the use of sodium bisulphite instead of the previously used calcium bisulphite, the researchers of Stora's laboratory and factories have gradually arrived at the new method. It implies, e.g., a complete breaking down of the refractory pine resins by means of new conquests in the field of wood chemistry.

It is said that the Swedish company is alone in having successfully arrived at the solution of using northern pine in this manner. Some progress has been made by other companies, a U.S. firm having started making sulphite cellulose from Georgia pine, which, however, consists of a different type of wood.

As a result of the invention, an additional quantity of spruce corresponding to 40,000 to 45,000 tons of newsprint annually will be available for Stora's newsprint mill at Kvarnsveden. A new paper-making machine capable of utilizing this quantity will be installed at that mill, which will then have an annual total capacity of 165,000 tons.

BET SOKOLOV BEGUN

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Work on the construction of Bet Sokolov, the Israel Journalists' headquarters here, began today at a ceremony attended by representatives of the Journalists' Association, the Municipality and the American Fund for Israel Institutions. The latter is helping put up the building located at the corner of Rehov Dizengoff and Rehov Ibn Gabirol.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY

Talks on rbuilding the Hedjaz railway were opened yesterday in Jedda by representatives of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan, ANA reports.

Press Review :

'Protests Will Not Change US Policy'

Recent news from Washington tends to show that, despite all protests, the State Department does not contemplate changing its policy at present orientated towards the Arab League, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says in a leading article. The paper is dissatisfied that the Government has not protested to the whole world, and in a more outspoken manner, on the programme to arm the Arab countries which directly endangers this country. Mr. Nehru protested when American military help was planned for Pakistan, though India is much larger than Pakistan.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) also holds that all rational arguments against supplies of arms for the Arab countries have proved useless, since the State Department appears to be firm in its resolve to carry out its fatal policy.

Arms and Mr. Jamali

"Omer" (Histadrut) draws attention to the Iraqi Prime Minister's declaration that anyone willing to make peace with the Jews must be considered a traitor. Though this and similar declarations apparently have made Mr. Jamali a likely candidate for American arms, one cannot be very optimistic about the chances of a "Middle Eastern Defence" scheme headed by such persons.

Commenting on the delay in the coalition talks, "Ha'aretz" (Independent) asks what Mapai wants, implying that the Party must be held responsible for the present delays. The paper adds that the manoeuvres of the small parties have become possible only because Mapai has not made up its mind on what line of policy to choose. This, "Ha'aretz" believes, probably results from the fact that there is no-one now within Mapai to give that party leadership and the public will react very unfavourably to that "sad spectacle."

"Davar" (Histadrut), on the other hand, believes that only the General Zionists are responsible for the prolonged crisis, in view of the demands made by them after Mr. Ben Gurion's resignation, though the Orthodox demand for a Deputy Minister of Education could not have come as a surprise to them. The two big parties had agreed to continue the coalition, and the agreement, "Davar" states, has not been kept by the General Zionists. "Zmanim" (Progressives) says that the decision of the Progressives is tantamount to a warning to the General Zionists not to join the Opposition for narrow partisan reasons, and a call for the new coalition to be joined by all responsible and constructive forces, and not only the two major parties.

Religious Values

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) believes that estrangement from the religious (Orthodox) values is the real reason for the present crisis. The paper expresses the hope that the demands of Hapoel Hamizrahi will be met, and thinks that it is not yet too late for a united Orthodox front. "Haboker" (General Zionist) criticizes the Mapai retreat from its original proposal to fix a minimum limit of at least 4-5% for representation in the Knesset. Mapai has rightly complained that the old system has made it extremely difficult to form a stable government, but the party leadership has not had the courage of its own conviction.

Most papers also carry editorials dealing with the fifth anniversary of the Knesset.

W. Berlin Covers Deficit Of Jewish Hospital

WEST BERLIN, Tuesday (INA). — The only Jewish hospital in Germany will continue to exist for the time being, thanks to the city government's temporary assumption of the annual $100,000 deficit incurred by the Berlin Jewish Hospital.

In recent years the Berlin Jewish community has modernized the hospital at considerable expense, and under the medical direction of Dr. Oscar Rosenberg has carried on the work of nursing the sick as a Jewish responsibility even though only a small fraction of the patients are now Jews.

Rudolph Katz Top German Jurist

BONN, Tuesday (INA). — Dr. Rudolf Katz, an attorney and Social Democratic politician who lived in the U.S. during the Second World War, has become Acting President of the West German Constitutional Court following the death of Dr. Hermann Hoepker-Aschoff.

Until a successor is chosen by the German Parliament — which may be some time yet — Dr. Katz will be the top jurist of the Federal Republic.

Dr. Katz, 59, is a descendant of a family which included a number of rabbis, but he has taken no interest in Jewish affairs since returning to Germany six years ago.

AT THE CINEMA

Two Polish Documentaries Shown

THE Polish Vice Consul, Mr. M. Drewniak, sponsored a screening of two Polish documentaries at the Orna on Monday night. "Warsaw" (60 minutes) tells the history of the capital, starting with reproductions of old copperplate engravings, and switching over to Hitler's *blitzkrieg*. The *Fuehrer* had decreed that Warsaw was to be razed. The film shows Hitler's triumphal entrance into "The German city of Warschau", following the burning down of the ghetto at the end of its great resistance and the issue of the Nazi communique: "There is no remaining Jewish district." But Jewish and Polish resistance continued until the liberation.

The most impressive shots in the film are those of the step by step reconstruction of the destroyed capital.

A lighter offering was the film "Mazowsze" (30 minutes), this time in colour, of Polish songs and dances, wonderful folklore, beautiful mixed choirs and those electrifying national dances, the Oberek and Mazurka, executed with great charm and taste.

Polaroid Glasses are worn during showing of 3-D film "Fort Ti" now showing at the Yaron, Tel Aviv. Photo by Muhlstock

Illegal Immigrant Story

"THE Glass Wall" (Orna) is a first-rate story about an illegal immigrant, of Hungarian descent, Peter Cuban who arrives in New York with a shipload of former D.P.'s. He is the only "deadhead," and when discovered, all he has to say is that after a martyrdom of 10 years in Nazi concentration camps, including Auschwitz, he rescued a wounded American parachutist, named Jim, who claimed to be a jazz-musician at a Times Square joint. However, according to the regulations he is bound to be deported to his country of origin, on the same ship, within 24 hours, which means to him a sentence of death. He literally jumps the ship and fractures a rib. A desperate man-hunt starts. Cuban is sheltered by a poor girl, whom he saved whilst she tried to steal a coat. During a wild chase by the cops they are separated. He takes refuge at the home of a strip-tease artist "with a soft spot for Hungarians." His picture is published on the front page of the "Daily News", and is seen by the ex-paratrooper, who is at first prevented by his fiancée from searching for the living corpse. When Cuban climbs the glass wall of the U.N. building to the roof, (still chased by the cops of course) he is rescued by his musician friend.

This is a heart-rending, sometimes breath-taking realistic picture. Vittorio Gassman, well-known from Italian movies, appears for the first time in a Hollywood production, and turns out a magnificent performance, excellently assisted by Gloria Grahame. *FRANGO*

Third Dimension

LAST week the Tel Aviv film critics were shown the "3-D" spectacle, "Fort TI" (now on the programme of the Yaron cinema). After half an hour or so the performance of this "Western" was interrupted, the organizer said, "That was it, Gentlemen," and the critics had lunch. They had been invited, not to see a film, but to inspect a system. And after what we had seen of the various Technicolor battles between English soldiers on the one side and French and Indians on the other, the idea not to present the whole film certainly seemed a splendid one.

As far as the system is concerned, we studied it very carefully with the help of polaroid glasses. The results were rather frightening. We had the illusion that tomahawks were being thrown in our faces; in an interior scene, a table seemed to be suspended in mid-air, in front of the screen. Some open-air scenes did indeed have a three-dimensional effect — but these sort of effects do not add anything to the artistic possibilities of the film or to its entertainment value. *Mo.*

Murder Required

THE plot of "No Name of Her Own" (Orah, Haifa) is that of a woman with the illegitimate child, who, through the fortunes of a train disaster, finds herself and her baby adopted by a rich family. But blackmail dogs her footsteps and murder is required to bring about the happy ending. We seem to have met this theme before and the solution by which the heroine escapes the charge of murder is strained. The noble mother-in-law who, dying, makes a false confession to the killing, is a strain on the imagination. Barbara Stanwyck plays the repentant sinner whose adventures have been briefly described; as usual, she is capable and convincing. John Lund plays the hero, the supposed brother-in-law who finally marries her; you can almost see the halo growing round his head. The direction of Mitchell Leisen is technically good. *H*

Egyptians May Be Limited to One Wife

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Polygamy and divorce will be restricted in Egypt if a draft law prepared by the Permanent Council for Public Services is approved.

A Moslem may legally marry a maximum of four wives and divorce any of them by telling her three times, "I divorce thee."

Under the draft law a married man who wishes to take a second wife must first get permission from a judge who will inquire into his financial condition and decide if there is justification for a second marriage.

Wives divorced without justification will be able to claim damages.

HERMANN NACHMANN

M. Hermann Nachmann, proprietor of the Hotel-Pension Metropole, Paris, is in no way connected with the person of the same name recently arrested in Paris upon his arrival from Israel, on suspicion of engaging in an illegal textile transaction.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have applied to the Ascalon Local Council for a Retailer's "ON" licence for 1954 for the sale of intoxicating liquors at the "Lilith" Cafe, Ascalon.
(Sgd.) Mr. Samy Besudo (alias Hesby). Mr. Marcel Hirschberg, Proprietors.

Imports Down 25% In Nine Months

By a Special Correspondent

Imports during the first three quarters of 1953 were 25% less than in the corresponding period of 1952, while exports increased by 28%. The trade deficit dropped to a monthly average of 18.5m., as compared with $27.2m. the preceding year.

Of the $69m. saved in imports in this period in 1953, about $36m. was due to smaller imports of investment goods. Building materials and agricultural equipment were mainly affected.

Imports of consumer goods dropped by $19m.; raw materials for local production, $8.5 m.; fuel and lubricants, $5.5m. Twenty-five per cent was saved on the food bill; 45% on durable consumption goods; 20% on fuel and lubricants. Imports for the food industry increased, but this was offset by smaller imports for other industries and for agriculture.

Lower prices were the cause of these reductions only to a limited extent. Import prices, mainly for food, dropped an average 8% but since export prices registered a similar drop, the balance was not changed materially.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Lullaby of Broadway.
EDEN: Above and Beyond.
EDISON: "Eroica". (Beethoven)
ORGIL: Where's Charley?
ORION: What Price Glory.
ORNA: The Glass Wall.
STUDIO: Love Story.
ZION: La P....., Respectueuse.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043. Oplatka, Mahane Yehuda, 4021. **TEL AVIV:** Brieman, 56 Allenby, 62252. Wolkowski, 36 Herzl, 5157. Bilski, 2 Dizengoff Sq., 26348. Gruenberg, 46 King George, 62643. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. **JAFFA:** Varsano and Matjar, 3 Rehov 340, 80793. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hatihon, 86 Hatihon. **HAIFA:** Harefua, 61 Hehalutz, 2277. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Motzkin, 7202.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Y. Greenfeld, Rehov Helena Hamalka, 3599. Dr. M. Moses, 25 King George, 3790. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26383. Dr. A. Romano, 31 Herzl, 66537. **HAIFA:** Dr. Y. Shuler, 71 Arlosoroff, 4616. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832. Dr. L. Szilasi, 105 Jaffa, 6444.

Notice to the Public

PHOTOGRAPHIC SYMPOSIUM

In February, a 2-day Symposium will take place for professional photographers. Principles of photography, optical aberrations, densitometry, colour photography, photomicrography and documentary reproduction will be discussed. For participation apply until January 23, 1954, to: — Research Council, P.O.B. 607, Jerusalem, indicating professional occupation.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

JAN 19.		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
3% 1955 (reg.)	100⅛	—
3% 1956 (reg.)	101	—
Pop. Loans		
1949/69 (IL.10)	96½	
1950/75 (IL.10)	97	—
3½% Tavei Dollar	1372×	—12c)
3½% Tavei Dollar	1383×	—12
3½% War Loan 54/59	83½	—
3½% Govt. Bonds large	91½	—½
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	73½	+½
Ser. 2	73½	+½
Ser. 3	73½	+½
B. Leumi Ord. sh	310	+5
A.P.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	98½	+½
4½% Pref. sh.	105½	+1
Ord sh. "B"	121½	+1
Gen. Mortg. Bk		
4% Debs. 48/63	77½	
6% Pref. sh.	79	+½
Bizur		
4% Debs. 46/58	93½	
4½% Debs. 52/66 reg.	76½	—
Nir Ltd		
4% Debs. 39/59	83	—
5% Pref. sh	71½	—
Pasa Debs. 4% 42/62	78½	
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh.	184½	—3
6% Debs	96	—
Afr Pal. Inv. Ord. sh	134½	—1½
Rassco		
4% Debs 56/68	70½	+½
6% Pref Ord. sh.	97	+1
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	408	—12
" "A" ord sh.	230	—14b)
Pal. Elec. Ord sh. (Isr.)	468	—2
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	86	+2
Ata 4% "C" Pref.sh	110	—a)
Ord. "B" sh.	162½	—2
6-8% Con. Debs.	105	—
"Kurdaneh" Ord "B" sh	176½	—1½
Assis Bej. "B" sh	173	—
"Teva" Ord. sh.	102½	—
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A	123	—c)
6% Debs. Ser. B	150	—10
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs	137½	—3
Lodzia 4½% Pref sh.	76	—
S.A. Binyan Ord sh	83	—b)
Pal. Centr. Tr. pref. sh	94	—a)

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Libraries:** —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Rd. Entrance free. 9-1, 3-6.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Drawings by Leopold Krakauer. Copper works by Abraham Habbah. Memorial Exhibition of copper engravings by Joseph Hecht. Dutch and Italian Old Masters (oil paintings). Exhibit of the month: Blue glass bottle, Palestinian workshop, first century C.E. Bezalel National Museum. 9-1, 3-5.
Paintings by Ruth Arion and Zvi Gali, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6. Closing today.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition and finds from excavation near Ein Gedi, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Daily 9-1, 4-6.

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave. opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Film Show:** —
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

TEL AVIV

★ **Concert:** —
Frank Pelleg (Harpsichord) will play J.S. Bach (Goldberg Variations, Partita). Museum, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
a) Oil paintings, gouaches and wood-cuts by Ya'acov Eisenscher. b) Oil Paintings and drawings by R. Louisida. "Leonardo the Artist and Man of Science," photographs and reproductions, "Illustrated Manuscripts." Sketches by Leopold Krakauer, Museum. 10-4 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
"Nasr-A-Din," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m.
"The Living Corpse," 8 p.m. Habimah.

★ **Entertainment:** —
Concert at Noga Cafe, 5 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

Exhibitions: —
Aquarelles of six Israel painters, from the "Traclyn" collection, also exhibition of Modern Jewellery by Y. Peter. The Traclyn Art Gallery, 4 Rehov Baerwald, opp. Zion Hotel, 10-1, 4-7 p.m.
In memory of Kurt Reinsch, paintings and drawings by Kurt Reinsch and his colleagues. Municipal Museum. 10-1, 4-8.

HERZLIA

★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Most Cruel — The King," 8 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza," Operetta, Rama Cinema, 8.30 p.m.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 38.8, 48.9 & 832 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 8.15 p.m. Turkish: 11.30 a.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 7.45 Oriental Music (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 At the Opera (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Siesta (R). 4.30 Tea Time Music (R). 5.15 Vocal Recital (R). 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Musical Echoes (R). 7.20 Agricultural Corner. 7.30 Cantoral Programme (R). 8.00 "Just Arrived" (R). 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.45 "I Remember." 9.00 Information Please. 9.30 In the Courtroom, by Dr. S.Z. Cheshin. 9.45 Vocal Recital: Anette Joel Brun, with Max Lampel & Dr. Marc Rosenaar. 10.00 Classical Request Programme: Toy Symphony (Haydn); Classical Symphony (Prokofiev); Violin Concerto (Sibelius). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
(460, 229, 216, 48.9 M.)

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. 4.00 p.m. Opera (R). 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.20 Music. 5.35 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (38.8 M.): 11.15 News. 11.25 Industrial Review. 11.30 Musical Greetings. 11.45 The Week's News.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 229 & 225 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Recital. 7.00 Requests. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 This Week's Composer. 8.00 Galei Zahal Ensemble. 8.30 News. 8.45 War Literature. 9.00 Information Please. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (21.91 & 19.91 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Youth Magazine.

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KIRYAT HAIM SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 9 p.m.
REHOVOT MONDAY, Jan. 25, 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM TUES, Jan. 26, at 4 & 9 p.m.
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HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Hadar Bookshop, Rehov Herzl; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel
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SECRETARY-correspondent, Hebrew, English, German, French, Italian, accepts as homework correspondence, translations, petitions, etc. Moderate fees, excellent recommendations. Write: CL. 23900, P.O. Box 1125, Tel Aviv.
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	—	4	7	5
Tiberias	71	9	15	13
Haifa Port	—	11	16	13
Natanya	61	5	17	15
Tel Aviv North	51	6	18	16
Tel Aviv Port	82	10	16	15
Lydda Airport	54	8	18	16
Jerusalem	53	8	12	10
Beersheba	52	2	17	16
Eilat	30	7	19	18

FORECAST: Showers in the North. May spread to the Centre later in the day. Fresh to strong southerly winds, rising sand in South.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

A SWARM of red locusts settled yesterday near Givat Ruth, close to the Egyptian border. Personnel from the Beersheba Plant Protection Department are due to exterminate the swarm today.

• • •

THE CASE AGAINST H. Revivo, for the theft of merchandise valued at IL.3,000 was dismissed in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday when Judge A. Malchi disqualified the only testimony as unreliable, since it was established that the witness was on bad terms with the defendant.

• • •

THE CASE brought by Bet Hakerem residents to prevent the operation of a 15,000 kw. electric transformer in their area because of the noise they allege it would cause was postponed for two months by the Jerusalem District Court yesterday at the request of the petitioners.

• • •

45,314 JEWS FROM YEMEN and 3,346 from Aden had immigrated from the establishment of the State until the end of December 1953, according to the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency.

• • •

A TWO-DAY SEMINAR in the fundamentals of photography, microfilming and copy photography is to be conducted shortly by the Scientific Council. Applications should be sent to the Council in Jerusalem, P.O.B. 607 by next Monday.

Electronic Time

An electronic standard clock that will measure time to within one-tenth of a second in 24 hours, will be completed within a few days at the National Physical Laboratory of the Research Council, it has been announced.

Work on the clock was begun in 1951 but was stopped due to the pressure of other tasks. Last March, a young Dutch scientist, Mr. Max Van Mentz, joined the staff of the Laboratory and was asked to complete the project.

The clock is useful in all scientific work, such as supplying standard time for Lydda Airport, Kol Yisrael and the newly-established seismographs in Jerusalem and Safad.

The time piece has stand-by batteries for use during power cuts.

Diamond Strike

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — A strike throughout the diamond cutting industry was authorized by the Histadrut's Trades Union Department today.

Over 80% of the workers had voted for strike action following the refusal of employers to pay current cost-of-living allowance increases and had even decided to stop payment of the last increase for the three months ending December 15, 1953.

WEIZMANN HEIRS

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Dr. Rivka (Vera) Weizmann, widow of the first President of Israel, and her son, Benjamin, yesterday were declared by the District Court as the legal heirs of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. They had applied to the Court for probate.

BROTHERS' REUNION

Sheikh Abdallah Ghosheh, Jordan Minister of Religion, met his brother, Yousef, from Haifa at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday. It was one of a number of family reunions on the occasion of the Christmas crossings.

About 300 Armenian Christians from Israel returned yesterday after spending Christmas night in Bethlehem.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV: Frozen meat for invalids: 500 gr., Het Gimel 3: 350 gr. on Het Bet 2, Het Bet 3 cards. Frozen fish: 150 gr., 11, temp. 28. Eggs: 5, Heh 15, temp. 5: for expectant mothers: 16, coupons 18, 19 in new ration books or 13, 14 in old ones. Cocoa: 150 gr., on Aleph, Bet cards. Rice: 200 gr., on Aleph Bet cards, Heh 3, temp. 21. Sugar for labourers: 400 gr., coupon 51. **SOUTHERN DISTRICT:** Eggs: 5, Heh 15, temp. 5; for expectant mothers: 8, coupon 14 in old ration books or 20 in new; for invalids: 4 on Het Aleph 3 cards, 3 on Het Bet 3 cards, 3 on Het Gimel 3 cards; for vegetarians: 5 eggs, Heh 20. Poultry for expectant mothers: 750 gr. dressed, coupon 1.

Double Walls Keep Homes Temperate

The feasibility of homes with double sets of walls — a permanent "thin" wall, and an outer "thick" wall which can be "peeled" or folded back at night when extra insulation against the heat of the sun is not required and faster cooling is desirable, is the basic recommendation emerging from tests on indoor climate carried out by three Technion scientists.

The results of their research since 1946 are revealed in the official bulletin of the Institute's station for technical climatology.

The first working models of such homes have already been built and subjected to successful tests, and will be on permanent show in the Israel Pavilion at the Binyanei Ha'ooma, Jerusalem.

The tests were conducted jointly by Professor H. Neumann, M. Peleg and Dr. N. Robinson, who serve as joint heads of the station for technical climatology.

Their purpose was to determine the effect on indoor temperature of such factors as material, thickness and structure of walls, orientation of the building, solar radiation, winds, texture of plaster, colour, ventilation, shape of the roof and other considerations.

Rigid Tests

The actual tests were conducted during the summer months in the Jordan Valley where the temperature reaches 40 degrees with appreciable drops at night.

The popular belief that thick walls serve best in hot climates to help maintain even temperatures indoors was exploded by the tests. The ideal solution was found to be a house which combines the advantages of thick walls for daytime and of thin walls for the night. The plan, which was executed on the models now on display in Jerusalem, is as follows:—

The outer walls of a house should be built in two parts: a permanent inner section and a movable outer panel. The permanent wall should be a 'thin' wall, and the movable wall should be made of insulating panels. By day, both parts of the wall will protect the interior of the room and act as a 'thick' wall. At night, the outer insulating panel will be removed, and the remaining permanent wall will give the advantages of a 'thin' wall which have been proved in these investigations.

The initiative for the research came from the building materials testing laboratory of the Technion in Haifa, and the Research Council assisted with a subsidy. In 1951, the research was transferred to the station for technical climatology at the Technion.

Plans are being made to carry the studies into other fields, whereby man may control indoor climate by methods of construction, rather than by artificial or mechanical air-conditioning.

Segal Suffered Fear Complex

Baruch Segal knew what he was doing when he killed Mazal Levy in February, 1953, but it is doubtful if he understood the implications of his act; his sense of responsibility was low because of his rage, Dr. H. Z. Winnik, Director of the Mental Home in Talbieh, told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

Dr. Winnik, who had studied the psychological condition of Segal while the latter was under observation in the Home, was replying to questions put to him by Defence Counsel R. Weyl and District Attorney Ezra Hedaya, in Segal's trial for the murder of his fiancee in February, 1953. *(Itim)*

Kestenbaum, Firm Fined IL.900

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The Kestenbaum Refrigerator Manufacturing Company was given the maximum fine of IL.500, and its owner fined IL.400, for currency offences, by Dr. A. Bach, in the Anti-Profiteering Court here today.

The company pleaded guilty to sending four money orders, totalling $1,636, to the U.S. in April 1952, and cashing an exchange note for the benefit of a foreigner.

The company's owner, Mr. David Kestenbaum, also pleaded guilty to cashing a company cheque for IL.600 for the benefit of a foreigner in July 1953. He was fined IL. 400.

The prosecution, asking for the maximum fine, said that another currency charge was pending against the company in the District Court and that the offences were serious, as they deprived the country of foreign currency.

Fire Destroys Olives

RAMLE, Tuesday (ITIM). — A fire in the oil press of Mr. H. Albertal here last night consumed about 400 tons of olives, valued at IL.10,000.

Firemen from Givatayim, Holon, Tel Aviv, Petah Tikva and of the Air Force fought the fire throughout the night. Local police evacuated residents who live above the press.

A MATERNITY ward with 42 beds was opened in the Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot yesterday. This brings the total maternity beds in town to 90.

Drop in Approved Investments

Foreign investment in approved enterprises fell last year to 39% of the 1952 figure, according to statistics prepared by A. Michelovsky, of the Ministry of Commerce Investment Centre. Half as many enterprises were granted approval.

In 1953, 88 enterprises received Investment Centre approval, with capital of $16.5m. and IL.18.2m. ($42.1m. and IL.23.7m. in 1952). The figures for local investment are, however, incomplete.

Similarly, 62 enterprises with $2.5m. capital benefited from Investment Centre recommendation last year, as compared with 139 with $7.9m. capital in 1952.

Last year, 121 approved enterprises with capital of IL.12.5m. and $19.8.m. began production, while in 1952 there were 122 with IL.6.7m. and $14m. capital.

In December, 12 enterprises were approved with IL.2.3m. and $2.2m. capital. Additional investments of $99,000 were permitted three existing firms. Plans for establishing six enterprises were rejected and entrepreneurs of 13 undertakings with a capital of IL.350,000 and $1.6m. withdrew their requests for approval.

Sixteen instances of progress in establishing enterprises were registered last month, and 13 approved undertakings with capital of IL.2.[illegible] and $3.9m. began operating. Four projects of IL.50,000 and $510,000 capital began building or setting up equipment.

Reinforcements Clean Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The streets of the Capital are slowly being divested of rubbish accumulated during the municipal strike, with the aid of 30 extra labourers and six trucks from the City Engineer's department.

After a court order prohibited the Municipality from dumping refuse at Talpiot, the Sanitation Department decided to take all garbage to Givat Shaul. This arrangement is temporary, until the Government sanctions the establishment of a new dump near Manahat, southwest of the city.

Meanwhile, Mr. Y. Shreibaum, Assistant District Representative, began his four-month appointment as Commissioner for Jerusalem finances by consulting with Mayor Y. Kariv, the Treasurer and other municipal officials. The Government loan covering December salaries has not yet been received.

The Treasurer is also awaiting a cheque for IL.10,000 promised by the Government two months ago, to carry out sanitary repairs in schools. Although the Ministry of Health demanded immediate execution of the repairs, half the elementary schools in Jerusalem are still without usable lavatories and adequate sanitation.

Be'er Tuvia Wins Prize for Bull

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—A silver cup and a cash prize of IL.250 today were awarded to Be'er Tuvia, for having produced the prize bull of the year. The presentation was made by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the South African Zionist Federation.

The cup will be presented together with a cash prize each year. The award was made by Mr. Louis Bufenstein, a farmer of Inyazura, near Salisbury, Rhodesia. An ardent Zionist, Mr. Bufenstein has done much to help foster agriculture in Israel.

The bull, "Porat 187," aged 8, sired 39 calves. The cows have already produced over 4,000 litres of milk.

Porat came from Canada.

Revivim Builds Best

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — The first prize for building achievements was awarded today to kibbutz Revivim in the Negev by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency.

Revivim last year built a 350 ton grain silo, a workshop, a bakery, two children's homes and six family houses, and have now started to put up a new dining hall. The cornerstone for the first structure to be built this year was laid in the kibbutz today.

Mr. David Ben Gurion sent a congratulatory telegram to the kibbutz.

The second prize was awarded to kibbutz Lahav, also in the Negev.

HADERA BANS PORK

HADERA, Tuesday. — The sale of pork was outlawed by the Municipality last night by the votes of the Mapai-Religious Party coalition and the General Zionists.

The left-wing councillors voted against the measure.

Both the General Zionists and Mapam tabled a non-confidence vote in Mayor David Bergman. The Council decided to hold a debate on the motion next week.

Negev Rabbis Meet

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday.—Rabbis in the Negev met in convention here today in the presence of Rabbi S. Kahane, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, Rabbi I. Abramsky, of London, and Rabbi Y. Toledano, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv.

During the day, the Rabbis participated in laying the cornerstone for a local Yeshiva and in the traditional Tu B'Shvat pilgrimage to Eshel Avraham (the Tamarisk of Abraham.) In the afternoon, headed by Rabbi Kahane, they called on Mr. Ben Gurion at Sde Boker.

DEATH. — Matvei Shkiryatov, old-time Soviet political leader and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, died on Monday night, an official announcement said in Moscow.

Thousands of Saplings Planted in Mild Weather

Jerusalem Post Staff

Tu B'Shvat, the New Year of the Trees, was celebrated yesterday by the planting of tens of thousands of saplings throughout the country. Ideal winter weather, sunny and fresh greeted the new planters, mainly children, as they marched to the fields and hills to celebrate the festival.

Typical of the holiday ceremonies was the one held in Moshav Zelafon, 36 kilometres out of Jerusalem, settled a little over two years ago by immigrants from Yemen. Mrs. Ben-Zvi, and Mme. Gideon Boissevain, wife of the Dutch Minister, were the guests of honour as over 200 children of the flag-bedecked settlement and from surrounding settlements gathered to plant the first saplings in the area that is to become a public garden.

Obviously, in a festive mood, the children entertained the guests with Tu B'Shvat songs and dances. Mr. Yehuda Kissi, secretary of the settlement, recalled the great achievements since the settlement's founding. The first new tree was planted by Mrs. Ben-Zvi, who recalled the difference between the celebration of Tu B'Shvat in the Diaspora, and here.

Mme. Boissevain, followed the President's wife and noted that this was the first time she had planted a tree.

Other holiday ceremonies were held throughout the Jerusalem area. The Speaker of the Knesset and Mrs. Sprinzak planted the first trees on Mount Herzl in an area dedicated to the heroes of the War of Independence. After an eternal light, carried in a steel helmet, had been lit by Mr. Sprinzak, the Chief Chaplain of the Air Force, Dr. Y. Kahana and Director of the Military Memorials Department, Mr. E. Dekel, addressed those who were assembled. A wreath of flowers was then placed at the grave of the unknown soldier.

More than 400 children and representatives of the Government and the Jewish Agency gathered at Matei Emek Ha'arozim, near Motza, to begin planting an area of 200 dunams with apple, peach, plum and other fruit trees. The company represents an investment of IL.100,000 by foreign investors, which is being used to plant fruit trees in the Hills of Judea.

Thousands of trees were planted by the children of policemen in the yards of the many "Tegart forts" in the Jerusalem area. In kibbutz Tsora, a Habonim Forest was planted in the presence of representatives of that organization from all over the world.

All the children of Bet Masmil, a new suburb to the South of Jerusalem, planted saplings around the site of the community health centre to be built there by Hadassah. The 27 dunam plot adjoins the temporary premises of the Hadassah clinic, Dr. K. Mann, Hadassah Medical Organization Director recalled that the Talmud forbade building a house without planting a tree nearby.

In Haifa yesterday morning, tiny tots from the kindergartens travelled to Rehov Rupin on Mt. Carmel where the J.N.F. Teachers' Council arranged a shift system for planting the trees. The young planters were entertained by children's dance groups.

In the afternoon, older children planted trees on three sites outside the Municipal playgrounds in Rehov Hehalutz, UNO Avenue, and in the Halissa district. The main ceremony was held at Halissa beneath the Rushmia Bridge, which spans the wadi dividing Haifa from its suburbs and Galilee.

Children's Day

Hundreds of children and their parents from this overcrowded quarter joined in the festivities. A small troupe from the Halissa Youth Club entertained the audience with a ballet performance.

Each sapling was planted by a group of children who undertook to look after it until it grows into a self-supporting tree. Tomorrow, a Mothers' Garden is to be planted near the Tirat Hacarmel Local Council building.

The planting of saplings on Tu B'Shvat is a bond of friendship between Jewish and Arab Children, an Arab pupil from the Hassan Arafa elementary school, Jaffa, said at the tree planting ceremony in Jaffa.

In Natanya, about 1,000 elementary schoolchildren planted trees in the new settlers' housing project to the south of the town. Mayor O. Ben Ami, together with a young immigrant, set out the first sapling.

Two thousand Eucalyptus saplings were set out along the Weizmann Road which connects the Western Emek Hefer with the new settlement area in the east of the Emek

A wood named in memory of Yosef Meir, a pioneer in the medical profession in this country, was inaugurated today by schoolchildren near the Tuberculosis hospital in Kfar Saba.

In Beersheba, this year's planting brought the number of trees added to the town during the past four years to 165,000.

Hagana Wood

A thousand trees were planted in Hagana Wood in Ramle and some 700 around the Lydda police station. In Bat Yam, 1,000 schoolchildren each planted a tree in new quarters of the town and in the grounds of the local high school.

Toddlers in Tel Aviv could be seen parading through the streets carrying the flowers or saplings which they had collected from nurseries and which they were taking to set out in open lots or around their kindergartens. The local Zoo was crowded with youngsters who had come to watch the distribution of prizes for the best story on the animals in the Zoo and for the best drawing of a Zoo scene.

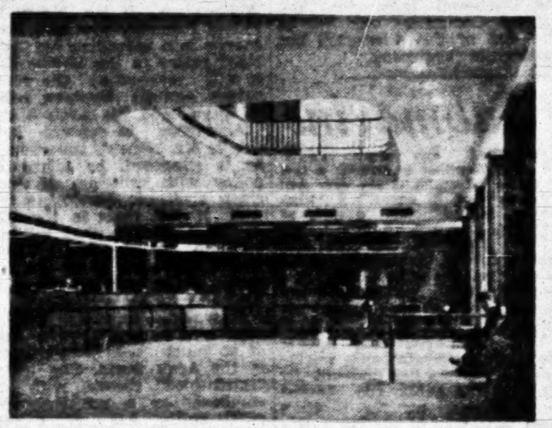
At the Sarafand hospital, 25 girl soldiers joined with the polio patients for a tree-planting ceremony and later helped at a party for the stricken youngsters where toys, games and books given by the Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and sweets given by the Ramat Gan Municipality were distributed. A similar function was held at the Bet Finestone home for polio victims in Ramot Hashavim.

SYMBOLISM OF TU B'SHVAT

The symbolism of Tu B'Shvat was explained by the President to a group of 46 youth from kibbutzim in the Jordan Valley who came to Jerusalem yesterday to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi. "The tree is the symbol of the man who is devoted to the soil," the President said.

After being greeted by representatives of the group, many of whom had come to Israel in recent years, the President said that the present generation is worthy to fulfil the words: "And when ye shall come into the land, and shall have planted all manner of trees . . ." (Leviticus 19:23).

Union Bank Moves Offices



Modernistic interior of Bank's premises.

By a Special Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — With the completion of its third year, the Union Bank has moved its Head Office to new premises in the Palestine Economic Corporation building, facing the future Kikar Herzl here.

The entire construction and equipment of the offices, which cover four floors, has been designed and built in accordance with modern banking requirements. The large underground vaults contain 1,600 safes for the use of the Bank's clients and a special night safe installation.

The Bank's main office in Haifa is also to be transferred to new premises at the former Savoy Hotel.

A joint venture of the Palestine Corporation and the Palestine Economic Corporation, the Bank has a subscribed share capital of IL.1m. It is particularly active in financing industry and has recently considerably increased its share in financing imports and exports.

Its subsidiary, the Canada-Israel Central Bank, specializes in agricultural credits.

The distribution of loans from the Bank and its subsidiary stands as follows:

Industry, 44.4%; agriculture, 24.6%; trade, 10.8%; construction and public works, 6.9%; Government, finance, public utilities, 8.6%; other purposes, 4.7%.

Preliminary figures for the end of 1953 show that the Balance Sheet more than doubled in the course of the last year: advances, bills and other credit accounts rose to IL.25m. (against IL.11m. in 1952). Confirmed documentary credits reached IL.11m. (against IL.5m.) and total deposits were IL.36m. (against IL.17m.).

HAIFA MOTORISTS may now choose to pay a monthly IL.7.500 "parking tax," instead of continually having to insert coins in parking meters.

60 Replaced By Histadrut Men

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Sixty unorganized workers were dismissed from their jobs this morning and were replaced by unemployed Histadrut members following a campaign by the Labour Exchange Secretary who toured places of work with busloads of unemployed workers.

On the other hand, the Alpa cosmetics factory called police to restore order for the second time in a fortnight when pickets of unemployed workers barred the entrance to the few dozen factory workers.

The pickets were sent by the Labour Council which has a dispute with the factory over the signing of the 1954 labour agreement. The firm strongly refused a demand to deduct 2% of the wages of unorganized workers in the plant in favour of the Histadrut's Trades Union Department. This is seen as a test case to set a precedent for other work places where unorganized labourers are employed.

In the Labour Council's opinion, the unorganized workers benefit from all the advantages the Histadrut obtains for the organized workers without paying anything for them. The Manufacturers' Association here, on the other hand, decided that it will not agree under any circumstances to force workers to pay Histadrut fees.

Each worker was free to join the Histadrut and it was not his employer's business to force him to do so, the Association's spokesman said. Factory owners were prepared to deduct a certain percentage of the wages in favour of the Labour Exchange only from workers sent by the Exchange.

Negotiations between the Council and the Association on the matter today bore no fruit.

Sdot Yam and PICA Become Friends

HADERA, Tuesday. — Sdot Yam, the kibbutz which 13 years ago "invaded" PICA-owned land at Caesarea, today established friendly relations with the Colonization Corporation.

The 13 years estrangement and the quarrels in between were discussed at a large luncheon today, and the settlement received a IL.10,000 grant for development and agreed to pay IL.500 for the rent of land. Sdot Yam is a Mapam kibbutz.

Skeleton Discovered

REHOVOT, Tuesday. — A skeleton of a man was found today about 60 centimetres underground by Lydda Municipality workers digging a ditch for water pipes from Lydda to the police housing project outside the town.

Mandatory coins, a pair of shoes and rotting clothes were found near the skeleton which was taken to the Tel Hashomer Hospital.

BEERSHEBA VICE-MAYOR

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Mr. Yosef Maimon today was appointed Deputy-Mayor and member of the Municipal Council here by the local Hapoel Hamizrahi headquarters in place of Mr. Shmuel Frenkel who resigned last week.

30 KILOGRAMS OF RICE mysteriously disappeared on their way from Haifa to Jerusalem in a freight train which reached the Capital yesterday.

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Farouk Agrees To Divorce Narriman

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Ex-King Farouk of Egypt has agreed to grant a divorce to his wife, ex-Queen Narriman, according to reports here today.

A Moslem religious court today granted a postponement in the divorce case while private negotiations go on between the two parties.

The Sharia Court at Heliopolis decided last December that 20-year-old Narriman has grounds for divorce from her exiled husband and set the full hearing for today.

Narriman, who left her husband in March last year, is seeking a divorce on the grounds of separation and is claiming LE.5,000 a month alimony. Last December, Narriman's lawyer threatened to make "sensational revelations" if Farouk refused to grant a divorce.

Jordan Troubled By Trekkers from Gaza

A special committee to study the condition of several thousand Arab refugees from the Gaza strip who entered Jordan illegally across Israel territory, has been set up by the Jordan Government, "A-Diffa" reports.

This follows the refusal of UNRWA in Jordan to distribute rations to the Gaza refugees. In addition, UNRWA has requested Egypt to increase her border patrol along the armistice lines according to the paper to halt the illegal trek. The agency also proposed that the Jordan and Egyptian Governments share the expense of repatriating the refugees to the Gaza strip.

Cables in Brief

BOYCOTT. — Spanish Press censorship continues to prohibit publication of any reference to Britain's rejection of the Spanish request that Queen Elizabeth should cancel her scheduled visit to Gibraltar next May. The Spanish Government is believed to have decided not to make any statement on the matter.

DERAILED. — The driver and fireman were killed when the engine of an express train from Belgium and Germany to Belgrade ran off the rails near Zagreb early yesterday. No passengers were hurt.

'N.Y. Times' Opposes Arming Arabs

NEW YORK, Tuesday (INA).— "The New York Times" in its editorial today on Middle East defence states that Israel is worried, and for good reasons, since technically a state of war exists with the Arab countries.

To make matters worse, King Saud of Saudi Arabia recently was quoted as calling upon the Arabs to sacrifice ten million lives, if necessary, to destroy Israel. He referred to Israel as a cancer on the body of the Arab world, the exact words used by President Nagib last April.

Under these circumstances, the paper says, one must agree with Israel Ambassador Abba Eban that this is a "most inopportune moment" to strengthen the Arab states.

The editorial concludes that there is no hope for anything else (meaning Secretary of State Dulles' statement that the countries should coordinate their own defences) so long as the Arabs and Israelis are so hostile to each other.

Iraq might get military aid, for she is already linked to Britain by a treaty of military assistance, but certainly Saudi Arabia cannot be helped while her ruler talks of driving the Israelis into the sea at any cost.

El Glaoui Host of WJC Representatives

MARRAKESH, Morocco, Tuesday (INA). — Thami el Glaoui, the celebrated Pasha of this town, gave striking evidence of his friendship for the Jewish people when on Sunday he entertained to lunch at his palace Dr. M. L. Perlzweig and Mr. A. L. Easterman who are continuing their North African mission on behalf of the World Jewish Congress.

This act of hospitality by the foremost fuedal chieftain of the Berbers was carried out with all the colourful ceremonial of Moslem tradition in the presence of high dignitaries of his court, and was followed by a long conference between the Jewish representatives and the Pasha.

The guests told el Glaoui of the appreciation of World Jewry for the part he had played in opposing anti-Jewish feeling, and their hope that he would continue in the same path in the future.

El Glaoui gave most categorical assurances that he would continue his lifelong policy of ensuring the security of Jews under his jurisdiction. He added that he desired to be regarded as a friend not only of the Jews of Morocco but of the Jewish people throughout the world.

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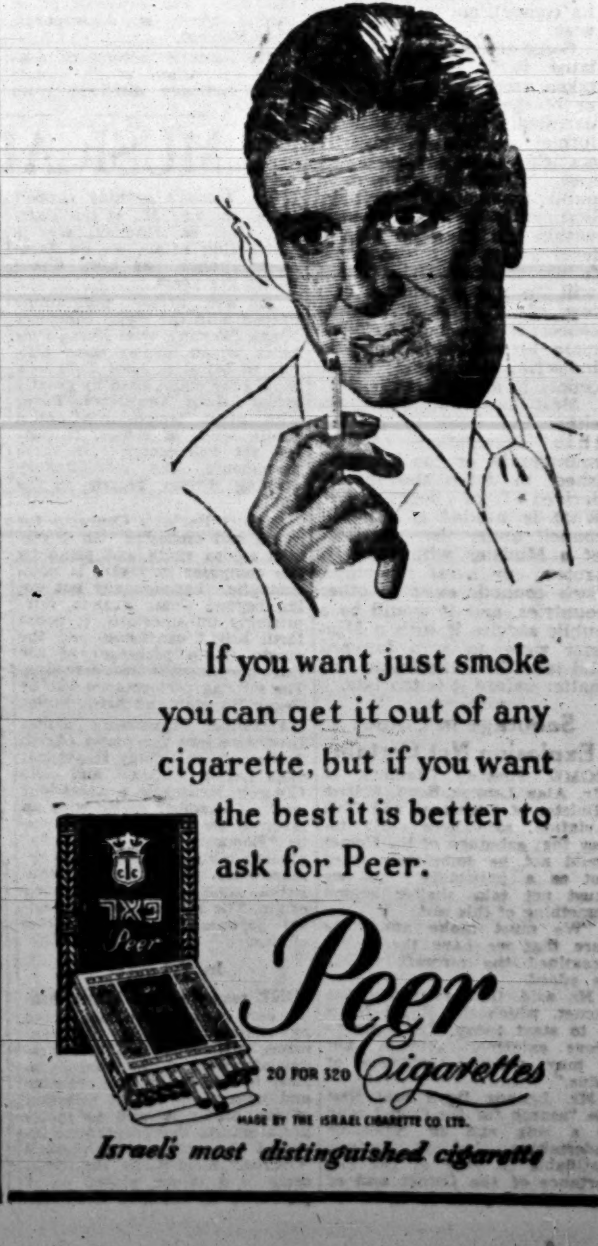

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Veronica Lusztig
Tel Aviv

Married

Tel Aviv, January 19, 1954

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THE cities of Israel are being slowly invaded by street advertisements. In addition to shop signs, municipal hoardings

PUBLIC EYESORES

and kiosks, individual firms have, in the course of years, obtained municipal licences to erect large advertising signs on house walls and roof tops. The effect on the beauty of the cities is disastrous.

Tel Aviv, as the commercial capital of Israel, is in the lead; now Jerusalem has followed suit. Tobacco manufacturers and afternoon newspapers are among the worst offenders; and it is astonishing that the Jerusalem Municipality should allow this desecration.

Public bodies are equally bad offenders. The Government has the legal right to break its own laws: but is it necessary for it to do so? Advertisements of Government loans are plastered about indiscriminately, without any regard for aesthetic considerations. The same applies to the national institutions, to Binyanei Ha'ooma and Mifal Hapayis—the inter-Municipal lottery. The last is a particularly bad offender both inside and outside urban areas; and even the Mayor of Jerusalem has been moved to protest against their setting up kiosks, without permission, for the sale of lottery tickets to passers-by. Each of these institutions is undoubtedly opposed to spoiling the look of the city, provided, of course, that there is no interference with its individual over-riding need to advertise itself. The cumulative effect of this passionate desire for publicity at all costs is devastating and public bodies at least should know better.

The malady has also spread to the relatively unspoiled rural areas. The first Ordinance issued in 1920 by the Mandatory Administration prohibited advertisements along the main roads. Today, we find building companies, tobocco manufacturers and newspapers all hawking their wares. Most Municipalities, Local Councils and now Rural District Councils have the right to control such advertising under by-laws, but many of them are more interested in collecting money from eager advertisers than in preventing the uglifying of the country. Anyone who has visited Turkey or Italy recently will remember with disgust the mile after mile after mile of blatant hoardings on both sides of all main roads. Give a thrusting commercial company an inch of lee-way and it will take an ell. And, as soon as one company puts up a hoarding, all its competitors must do likewise.

Some action, somewhat belated it is true, has been taken recently by the Director of the Public Works Department, who has issued a formal warning to advertisers who have put up hoardings, billboards and similar publicity material without licences, to remove the same within ten days, on pain of legal action in the event of failure to obey. This action will only rid us of a few of the major excrescences: it does not touch the main problem which is the indiscriminate issue of licences to all and sundry.

Most local authorities are either too weak to prevent this desecration of the countryside, or too impoverished to forgo the income derived from licensing it. What is needed is a public council under the patronage of a Minister with taste, to protect our rural landscape. Such councils exist in other countries, and it would be a public service if such a Minister were to step forward and take the initiative in this matter before it is too late.

Sabotage in Comet Explosion Not Certain

ROME, Tuesday (Reuter). — Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd, British Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, said here early today that sabotage of the Comet could not be completely ruled out as a possibility, "but we must not take shelter behind something of this sort.

"We must make absolutely sure that we have thoroughly examined the aircraft itself," he added.

He said that salvaging the Comet, which the Royal Navy is to start today, "is likely to prove extremely difficult, but it may produce evidence of value."

Mr. Lennox Boyd said that the "search for the Comet may be a long and an expensive undertaking, but is entirely justifiable in view of the importance of the Comet and of our national pride in it."

Party Lags Behind Yugoslav Progress

Djilas' Dismissal Beginning of Policy Revision

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

This is the second of two articles on Yugoslavia's internal crisis. The first appeared yesterday.

BONN, (OFNS).—

WHILE the Yugoslav leaders were forging ahead with popular support in building a new society, the Party lagged behind — an ideological rearguard and a brake on progress rather than the vanguard of Leninist theory. There can be little doubt that Tito himself and the men closest to him have realized this, and worried about it for some time. But Milovan Djilas, until this week Vice-President of the National Assembly, was the first to face the problem with brutal frankness and to call for the end of the Party regime as the remedy.

In his articles he developed the idea that a disciplined Party of the Leninist type was necessary during the revolutionary struggle for power, and the laying of the foundations of a new Socialist society, but is no longer required now that the new society is developing its own democratic life. He argued that the class struggle is gradually subsiding as the result of the successful revolution, and denounced as counter-revolutionary the attempt to keep reviving the class struggle, and to interfere with the legal order of the new society in its name.

Priggish Morality

He attacked the nostalgic hankering after the revolutionary past, and the priggish morality of the "partisan aristocracy" that goes with it, as harmful to the solution of present problems. He denied that the Communists, whatever their past merits, still embodied any superior consciousness of the tasks now before the country and unmasked the claim to such superiority as a cover for outworn privileges and an obstacle to democratic development.

Djilas concluded that the Communist League should drop its claim to political leadership and free its members from the obligation to meet regularly and to defend a common "line" on all current questions in the mass organizations and organs of self-government. Instead, the League should become a mere discussion club whose members voluntarily study social problems in a Marxist spirit, and otherwise do their duty in society as individuals. The full-time Party officials should be pensioned off altogether.

End of Dictatorship

If these suggestions were followed, Yugoslavia would definitely cease to be a Party dictatorship. True, the "Socialist Alliance of the Working People" would retain its monopoly of political activity for the time being; but without the control of the disciplined Communist minority in its ranks, its discussions would become truly democratic and would sooner or later lead to the formation of new groupings by ideology or interest. The work of the district councils and parliaments, the trades unions and the new chambers of agriculture, the works councils and the producers' councils, would be similarly freed from Communist control.

It is only logical that Djilas chose the extraordinary method of publishing his ideas without submitting them first for internal discussion in the Communist Central Committee: evidently he had no hope of approval there, and wanted to arouse public opinion in advance against expected Communist resistence. It is equally logical that Communist officials soon began to complain that the articles were being used against them by "reactionaries" all over the country.

The Party's 12-man Executive condemned the whole series and had prevailed on Djilas to stop further publication. Yet the surprising and significant thing is not that Djilas was stopped, but that he could go on as long as he did in the Party's central organ; it is hardly conceivable that he could have done so without at least tentative backing from the highest quarters.

Regime Unsure

As it is, Djilas' offensive may well be defeated for the time being because conditions are not yet ripe for the liquidation of the Party regime. It is doubtful whether alternative means of effective propagandist and administrative liaison between Government and people are yet fully developed; it is even more doubtful whether the regime, despite its wide popular support in general, will feel sure enough of the acceptance of its agricultural policy to afford genuine democracy in the villages.

But even if the call for an end to Party rule should prove premature, it has come from too high an authority and in too resounding a fashion to be entirely silenced. As things stand, even the solemn condemnation of Djilas' views and his dismissal from the Executive Committee will not be the end of the discussion but rather its beginning.

Admirals' Attack on Atomic Submarine

By MICHAEL AMRINE

WASHINGTON, (NANA). — AMERICA'S atomic submarine "Nautilus" has already weathered some fierce attacks — even before its launching, scheduled for tomorrow.

The attacks, curiously enough, have come from carefully anonymous members of the submarine's own family; that is to say high officials of the U.S. Navy, who see the sensational new underseas craft undermining the carrier as the mainstay of the Navy's offensive strength.

In fact, the atomic submarine and the pioneering naval engineer who conceived and built it, Rear Admiral Hyman G. Rickover (one of the few Jews to have achieved Flag-rank in the U.S. Navy,) are the new subject of a book published this week by Henry Holt and Company — called "The Atomic Submarine and Admiral Rickover." It was written by a young ex-submariner, Clay Blair Jr., Washington military correspondent of "Time" Magazine.

In it Blair tells the story of how the man who has been called "the Billy Mitchell of atomic power" has fought for years against red tape and delay from regular navy brass, in order to achieve the first ship that can go around the world without refuelling.

The submarine will go down the ways at Groton, Conn., tomorrow. The President's wife, Mamie Eisenhower, will formally christen the ship, which is powered by a nuclear reactor. While still in office, President Truman predicted, "the day that the propellers of this submarine first bite into the water and drive her forward will be the most momentous day in the field of atomic science since that first flash of light down in the desert seven years ago." (A reference to the first test explosion of an atomic bomb, at Alamogordo, New Mexico).

ADMIRAL RICKOVER

The atomic submarine conjures up visions of an atomic navy, radically different from the present one, and adds support to those who feel the battleship is obsolete. But it presents the most competition to naval airpower. The virtue of airpower is that it can strike swiftly at the enemy — over some distance — and have an excellent chance of returning safely. This is exactly what the atomic submarine offers. Where the plane may travel at a high altitude and a high speed, and thus escape detection, the submarine travels beneath the surface of the water, and cannot even be detected by radar. As an offensive weapon it is to be compared with the B-29 and the B-36 rather than with the heavy, slowgoing battleship, which relies on armour and not on speed to get away. In the atomic age armour is not so good a defence as speed.

This lies behind the statements made to a few reporters this week, by spokesmen for carrier admirals. Anticipating a wave of favourable publicity for the *Nautilus*, these carrier advocates whispered accusations which reporters spread from coast to coast . . .

"The Navy's top brass believes the U.S. still is years away from an atomic-powered submarine with true offensive capabilities," one story said. "The Nautilus is strictly a test vehicle I doubt if she ever will fire a shot in anger," a "high navy official" was quoted as saying.

This unnamed official also opened fire on the second atomic submarine, the *Sea Wolf*, now being built. He said it will not represent any "significant advance."

This talk about our newest atomic instruments being worthless for warfare has undoubtedly confused the public and cheered the Russians, but the reaction from Secretary of the Navy Robert D. Anderson was neither confused nor cheerful. He is reliably reported to have "hit the ceiling."

Admiral Rickover explained to reporters that he could not comment, as discussing the military efficiency of the *Nautilus* is forbidden by law — a law which does not seem to apply to the carrier faction of the navy.

As a result of Anderson's reaction, the Navy Press Relations Office immediately prepared a terse statement which said the *Nautilus* did have "offensive capability," and would later join the Atlantic Fleet like any other "combatant ship."

MUSICAL DIARY

THE season's opening concert of the I.S.C.M., at the Touring Club on Monday, was a stimulating affair, as its Jerusalem Branch has been hibernating for years.

The well chosen programme opened with the Swiss composer Frank Martin's vital Piano Preludes, which display some affinity to Scriabin. Josef Tal's new sonata for piano, read by greatly gifted Lola Granetman-Tavor with great temperament and a subtle sense of colour, is restless yet well contrived in three movements. The revolutionary opening theme returns in the finale.

Samuel Barber's Concerto for violin and orchestra (in a version set to violin and piano by the composer in 1949) is post-romantic, harmonically not going beyond Cesar Franck. Surprisingly un-American, it pours forth bright cantilenas and the presto (moto perpetuo) of the third movement is most arresting. The stirring performance was by Peggy Hayman and Arieh Sachs.

Alexander Tansman's Suite-Divertissement for piano (Arieh Sachs); violin (Peggy Hayman); viola (Arieh Mirkin) and cello (Yaacov Menze) is a capricious work of chamber music with an involved march; neo-impressionist "Romance," and a "Melody" unmistakably influenced by Szymanowski, while the Scherzino-Polka unveils the composer's origin. The Finale's Jewish festival joyousness made a vivid climax.

FRANGO

In Tel Aviv

THE season's First Youth Concert of the I.P.O., conducted by George Singer, co-sponsored by the municipality (Thursday afternoon at the Ohel Shem Hall in Tel Aviv) was routine and uninspiring in its selection of the pieces as well as in its performance. The programme included the overture to Weber's "Oberon," Saint-Saens' cello concerto in A minor, played unexpressively by Elhanan Brekman, one of the orchestra's younger members, and Dvorak's Fourth Symphony, which seems to have brought some relief to the children, who appeared to be bored by the entire first part. The concert did not seem to satisfy such an audience's demands for educational guidance and for entertainment. The "modern" selection, the Dance from Yehuda Wohl's First Symphony, was not at all representative

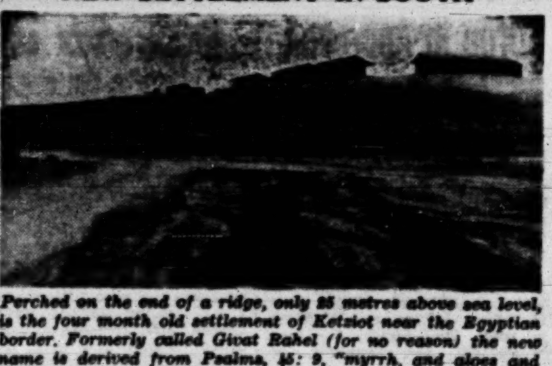
Mo.

In Haifa

THE raging storm outside could not destroy the quiet and peaceful atmosphere created by pianist Pnina Salzman and violinist Zvi Haftel in a recital of "Sonatas" on Monday at Betenu Hall, sponsored by the Haifa Department of the I.P.O. and the Cultural Department of the Workers' Association. Salzman and Haftel chose for their programme, dedicated to the development of the sonata form, Mozart's Sonata for violin and piano in B flat major and the famous "Kreutzer Sonata" by Beethoven. As her solo Salzman played Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata. The perfection of the whole performance was a mute protest against heavenly elements and the insufficient quality of the grand piano.

G. W.-B.

NEW SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH



Perched on the end of a ridge, only 25 metres above sea level, is the four month old settlement of Ketziot near the Egyptian border. Formerly called Givat Rahel (for no reason) the new name is derived from Psalms, 45: 9, "myrrh, and aloes and cassia are all thy garments," as cassia grows in the vicinity. The wadi next to the settlement is called Nahal Ktzin. The settlement's 200 dunams of barley have sprouted well and with good rain a fine crop is expected. The big problem of the settlement is finding water but prospects are good, for there are many wells in the neighbourhood and the Beduin are known to grow vegetables and watermelons in the river beds.

India-Pakistan Rivalry Has Echoes in Middle East

By THOMAS R. LITTLE

CAIRO (OFNS).—

IT is expected here that United States plans to strengthen Pakistan militarily will also have the effect of increasing the influence on Middle East opinion of India's "third bloc" policy.

This policy, of which India's erudite Ambassador in Cairo, Sardar Pannikar, is an able exponent, is greatly simplified by Egyptian and Arab opinion to mean "neutralism"; and "neutralism" in the Middle East usually stands for "anti-Westernism." If Mr. Nehru, the Indian Premier, now puts more energy into spreading his "third bloc" policy in the Middle East it will strengthen the forces acting against Western policy in Egypt and the Arab States.

According to reports here, this is Mr. Nehru's intention. If, as is supposed, he aligns his policy with criticism of American strategic developments in Asia, it will react in the Middle East against that military build-up which the United States considers to be the real profit to be derived from an Anglo-Egyptian settlement.

It would, in fact, tend to confirm the anti-Western slant of so much "neutralist" theory in the Arab world. The Indian "third bloc" theory, with its emphasis on a positively pacifist policy, has never been properly understood in the Middle East. For example, it is difficult for the Arab to reconcile the Indian concept with her membership of the British Commonwealth.

Ambassador's Report

Egypt has just recalled her Ambassador from Pakistan and India to report on the policies of the countries to which they are accredited. Sayed Ismail Kamel, the Ambassador from Delhi, has submitted a lengthy report on India's ideas concerning the wider operation of the Arab-Asian bloc of nations. These apparently lay much more emphasis on joint pressure on the Great Powers. At this particular juncture, Egypt is deeply interested in the Indian idea and is examining the possibility of extending her influence southwards into Africa through the Sudan and eastwards in collaboration with the Asian Powers.

Pakistan's relations with Egypt and the Arab States of the Middle East were at first based upon an attempt to exploit the link of their common religion, Islam. But although Pakistan obtained some backing from non-official movements, such as the now outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, the Arab States generally based their policy on secular nationalism rather than Islam. Certainly the Arab world has not been willing to push a Pan-Islamic policy to the point of opposition to India, even on such questions as Kashmir,

Pakistan's Diplomacy

At the same time, Pan-Islamic supporters in the Middle East, who are generally nationalistic and tend towards "neutralism," have been reluctant to follow Pakistani leadership since they do not regard Pakistan as neutral between the East-West blocs. She has always been suspected by such nationalist critics of being a potential gateway for the restoration of Western power in the Middle East, a suspicion that would be strengthened if she receives military aid from the United States.

Yet the Pakistani Charge d'Affaires in Cairo, Major Tayeb Hussein, has been extremely helpful in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations and in the early stages of implementing the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan. With great skill, which has earned for this young diplomat a considerable reputation in Cairo diplomatic circles, he consistently helped the two sides to collaborate in finding a solution: and he has done so without taking sides.

Value of Specialists' Aliya

Ten Years of 'PATWA'

By HARRY SABEL

The author has just returned from London after serving for two years as Director of the PATWA office for the British Isles and Scandinavia.

IMMIGRANTS from Britain and other western countries who have come here through PATWA (Professional and Technical Workers Aliya), are marking the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the movement.

The prospects for the success of a new and different Aliya movement could hardly have appeared less favourable. In England (where PATWA began) in January 1944, the World War was on and most of the intending immigrants were in the Armed Forces. The White Paper restricted immigration and the country's economic development was not so advanced that professional immigrants could readily obtain work. The spontaneous inaugural meeting of PATWA in London ten years ago was thus certainly an act of faith. Characteristically, these British-Jewish pioneers met, planned and made steady progress, in an atmosphere of quiet enthusiasm and determination.

Their confidence was abundantly justified. In addition to the small number who, through mutual help and organization, were able to settle in Palestine in the years preceding the establishment of the State of Israel, a very great and urgent need for PATWA-type immigrants arose in 1948 and succeeding years, to help cope with the spectacular development of the new State. Administration, industry, medicine needed trained manpower.

Incorporated in Agency

In the nature of things, chairmen and committee members of PATWA were themselves one by one leaving and going to Israel. To provide continuity of direction and to meet the financial needs involved, PATWA was in 1949 partly incorporated into the framework of the Jewish Agency. The Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Agency henceforward maintained an office in London and provided an emissary from Israel — to organize information and to assist specialized immigration. PATWA was, however, only "partly incorporated;" in London its membership, elected committee, business and social functions and news bulletins continued to complement the PATWA office of the Jewish Agency.

The Jewish Agency has not been unappreciative of the value of PATWA's example, and has since applied its lesson to other western countries. The field of activity of the London office was extended to include Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland; a representative in Paris was placed in charge of PATWA activities for France, Belgium and Switzerland, another appointed in Holland, and, more recently, offices opened in New York, for North America, and Buenos Aires for South America. In addition, all the British Commonwealth countries are served from the PATWA Head Office in Jerusalem, assisted by local workers.

How successful has all this PATWA work been? It must be admitted right away that the number who came is very small when compared with the many thousands available. Yet the round total of PATWA immigrants is not unimpressive, and their contribution to Israel's development is undeniably great. And many of them would never have settled here without PATWA's inspiration, help and guidance.

The records show that PATWA in Britain has sent altogether five hundred immigrants, not counting dependents. The U.S.A., in one year only, has sent ninety and South America, in nine months, about fifty. Altogether, if one includes Aliya and employment arrangements made by the PATWA Head Office in Jerusalem through "agent" offices in all parts of the world, the total cannot be far short of one thousand. Very few of these have gone back — not more than five to ten per cent so far as can be ascertained.

This high proportion of successful settlement is undoubtedly due to the directness and realism which has always characterized PATWA work. Intending immigrants are always given a strictly factual picture of what to expect in the way of living and working conditions in Israel. Applicants who would not fit into the relatively austere pioneering life here are discouraged from coming. So are those whose lack of useful knowledge or experience would complicate finding them work within a reasonable time. PATWA immigrants are those who come to jobs arranged in advance through the PATWA office, or whose prospects are known to be so good that they can safely be encouraged to come out and complete arrangements on the spot. Many begin their stay in Israel with an Ulpan course, and many are helped with living accommodation, though this, except for temporary hostel accommodation, is still the main problem.

Engagement Abroad

PATWA faces many difficulties in its task of maintaining and increasing the flow of specialist immigrants. The best prospects for the future lie with the students of today; much work is done among them and more is planned for the future. On the assumption that Israel's best salesman is the Land of Israel itself, effort and money are devoted to popularizing the Jewish Agency's "Summer Institute in Israel," among students, and these annual vacation-study tours are proving very successful. Each year more students are brought over, too, on PATWA's Summer Work Programme, for two or three months of vacation employment.

When all is said and done, however, it is not easy to find Jews in the Diaspora who will, voluntarily and with their eyes fully open, choose a lower standard of living in Israel rather than comfort in their country of birth. Although very worthwhile compensations exist here, it is hard to make people appreciate them from a distance. Those who nevertheless do come are among the best of our Jewish human material and are of inestimable value to Israel.

PATWA encounters the paradoxical situation that, short as they are of specialists, employers are often reluctant to offer firm engagements to candidates while they are still abroad. If a way can be found to solve this problem and the vital one of the rented housing, a great many more skilled immigrants could undoubtedly come.

Readers' Letters

SUPPORT FOR THE DEAF

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the recent discussion in your paper on the education of deaf children, as a physician and with personal experience of how our deaf son was taught in London, I suggest that the Tel Aviv School for the Deaf urgently needs two improvements: 1) a kindergarten branch and 2) the use of hearing aids and auditory training.

A deaf child needs education (especially in lip-reading) from the earliest possible age. As there are no such facilities in the Tel Aviv School for the Deaf, precious time is lost.

The use of hearing aids has created a revolution in the education of the deaf: not to use these aids is to neglect an important weapon, as Dr. Korine emphasized. For example, in London our son started his education in lip-reading at the age of two years and made such immense progress in three months that he was presented before the Deaf Children's Parents' Society as an example of what can be achieved with the proper teaching and a hearing aid. In the Tel Aviv School for the Deaf, from the age of three and a half to his present age of seven, no hearing aid or auditory training was used. All authorities agree with Dr. Korine's statement that this is the most important age for acquiring speech and language.

Mrs. Miller, Principal of the Tel Aviv School for the Deaf, whose whole-hearted devotion is recognized, stated in *The Jerusalem Post* of January 4: "Hearing aids are a wonderful help." Yet they are not used in this school, mainly for lack of funds.

In order to acquire money for a suitable school and for hearing aids parents of the deaf under the patronage of Mrs. Levanon, wife of the Mayor of Tel Aviv, are now trying to enlist the support of the public. A civilized country is judged by the help it gives to its handicapped elements. Help us to help these unfortunate children who live in a silent world.

Yours, etc., *Dr. E. SHALOM*
Tel Aviv, January 8.

Editor's Note: This correspondence is now closed.

ENGLISH CURRICULUM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — There is one item in our education programme which calls for closer scrutiny: can we really afford the luxury of teaching a foreign language free of charge in our elementary schools? I feel that the results do not justify the effort. Some time ago I had to interview about 200 applicants for admission to a trade school. All of them had just finished elementary school and probably were a fair sample of those boys of 14-15 who are not interested in secondary or higher education. Most of them had low marks in English, quite a few did not know the alphabet, and the net result was that the school had to run a special class in English virtually on a beginners' level.

The whole standard of English instruction suffers through the presence in every class of youngsters who, at best, passively resist the teaching of a subject they dislike. They do not feel the need to learn it, nor for them does such a need exist.

A practical suggestion would be either to leave the instruction of English entirely to secondary or equivalent schools, or at least to ask a special fee for it in elementary schools. English should be an optional subject with the school having the discretion to admit needy, but gifted, pupils free of charge, but also to reject the unsatisfactory ones. It should be borne in mind that at present schools have no authority to withhold a school-leaving certificate to a pupil who fails in English only, so there is no real compulsion for an unwilling student.

Yours etc.,
R. LANDSBERG
November 29.

Ministry Replies

The teaching of English in the elementary schools is compulsory and as such must be free according to the Compulsory Education Law of 1949. Therefore, it is impossible to impose payments on the parents. We also consider English a necessary subject in the elementary schools.

Yours etc.,
Dr. E. GAT
Ministry of Education and Culture.
Jerusalem, January 7.

RAMOT HASHAVIM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of December 24 you mention the 20th anniversary of Ramot Hashavim, founded by "professional men." I feel it only right to mention the two "professional men" who had most to do with the founding of this colony. One was Erich Moses, a settler who came from Berlin; the other was Davis Trietsch, whose ideas on intensive farming, published for the first time in 1906 and elaborated in his book "Juedische Emigration und Kolonisation," published in Germany in 1917, greatly influenced Erich Moses.

Erich Moses came to Palestine shortly after World War I in 1919, returned to Germany for special preparation and settled here for good in 1921. He was one of the 13 bachelors or "ravakim" who founded Ramatayim, then jokingly called "Ravakayim." He later married and his wife, Else, arranged the first workers' kitchen in the village.

After the debacle in Germany in 1933, when many people came first to Palestine for "information," Erich Moses made plans to help these middle-class and middle-aged intellectuals settle on the land. He got in touch with Trietsch, who was already here and for the first time the idea of intensive farming on a limited amount of land was attempted. The success of Ramot Hashavim proves the soundness of Trietsch's theory.

Davis Trietsch, as well as Erich and Else Moses, were laid to rest in the grounds of Ramot Hashavim, so that their memory is forever connected with their work.

Yours, etc.,
ANNE MAASS
Jerusalem, January 5.

TOWN PLANNING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Credit is due to Hugh Orgel for pointing out (if only parenthetically) the appalling deficiency in our town planning. In record time we are creating slum areas that will blot the country and provide misery for their inhabitants for generations to come.

If our architects, town planners and authorities cannot do better, this is one field where there is a crying need for foreign experts.

Yours, etc.,
O. L. LOEB
Haifa, January 12.

ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF PRODUCTIVITY
I Rehov Peretz. Tel Aviv. Tel. 67665.
A ONE-MONTH COURSE IN COST ACCOUNTING
will open on Feb. 21, 1954 at the "Pe'ilei Ha'Histadruth" school, directed by Prof. Letona (Cost Accounting Expert loaned to the Institute of Productivity by the Council of Technical Aid of the U.N.).
Studies will be held all through the day and will comprise two parts:
a) Two first weeks — Theoretical studies.
b) Two last weeks — Practical work elaborating standard Cost Accounting methods, adapted to various industrial branches.
Chief Accountants delegated by Industrial Concerns and knowing English will be accepted to this course, after confirmation by a special committee appointed for this purpose.
Participation fees to the Course: IL.75 for each delegate of industrial concerns members of the Institute of Productivity, and IL.100 for delegates of non-member firms. These prices include lunch and afternoon collation which will be served at school.
For registration and further particulars apply to the Institute of Productivity, 1 Rehov Peretz, Tel. 67665, Tel Aviv.

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Important Announcement
We have been informed by our suppliers in the United States that all the I.M.G. (M.S.A.) contracts for 1954 are severely restricting the export to Israel of any books of foreign manufacture and foreign authors.
THIS INCLUDES SKIRA AND PHAIDON BOOKS
and most of the MODERN LIBRARY BOOKS
Limited quantities of these books are still available in our shops.
In view of the change in the rate of exchange which may be imminent, we are recommending that our faithful customers, who have not yet completed their collection of Art Books, avail themselves of this present opportunity.
FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.
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